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Part One
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THE SUGAR BOUNTY WINS

It Is Tacked on the Sundry Civil Bill by the Senate.

SUBSTANTIAL MAJORITIES ARE GIVEN

Mr. Gorman Bases His Opposition on the Ground that There Will Be a Deficiency in the Revenues.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate has incorporated in the Sundry Civil Apropriation bill the proposition to pay a bounty exceeding $5,000,000 on the domestic sugar produced last year.

The proposition was divided into two parts, the first calling for the payment of the bounty prior to August, 1894, and the second to pay all the bounty now withheld by the Government. On the first the vote stood 46 to 20, and on the second 36 to 25.

The bounty scheme engaged the attention of the Senate for several hours this afternoon. It came in the form of an amendment to the pending bill, and was antagonized by Senators on both sides of the chamber. A vote taken soon after the debate began, on a point of order, was so strongly in favor of the amendment that it was considered a test of the sentiment of the Senate.

Late in the afternoon the fight against the proposition became very bitter. Mr. Gorman made a speech in opposition, and embraced the opportunity to question the accuracy of the recent statements of Secretary Carlisle regarding the condition of the Treasury. Mr. Gorman contended that there would be a deficiency of at least $60,000,000 in the present fiscal year. His entire speech was based principally on his desire to "square" himself with the country for his attitude toward the Tariff bill last Summer. His reference to the condition of the Treasury makes it quite plain that when his financial amendment is reached he will make a strong effort to put it through, on the ground that the Treasury will need the money represented by the certificates of indebtedness which he proposes to authorize the Secretary to issue.

The Louisiana Senators were roundly denounced by Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Hoar for voting last year against the bounty when the Tariff bill was under discussion and not coming forward with a plea for its restoration.

Mr. McLauren endeavored to secure the adoption of an amendment for the payment of the sugar bounty in silver coin, and Mr. Wolcott put in a resolution for the coinage of $4,000,000 in silver each month, following it with a plea for the relief of the producers of silver, whom he declared to be as worthy as the producers of sugar.

There was much crossfiring and a good deal of time was wasted on roll calls, but finally the test came on the sugar clause. During the debate half a dozen New-Orleans bankers sat in the rear of the circle and showed their interest in the proceedings. When this amendment was adopted the Senate agreed to lay aside the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill temporarily and spend the evening session in the consideration of unobjectionable bills on the calendar.

The discussion of the sugar bounty was precipitated by Mr. Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) a member of the Committee on Appropriations, who, as soon as the Sundry Civil bill was taken up, offered an amendment for payment of the bounty of 2 cents a pound on sugars up to 90°, and 1⅛ cents a pound on sugars between 90° and 80°. It appropriates $238,289 for the sugar produced and on which no bounty has been paid before Aug. 23, 1894, (when the Wilson act went into effect,) and $5,000,000, being 5-10 of a cent a pound, on all sugars produced between August, 1894, and June 30, 1895, testing not less than 80° by the polariscope.

For the Beet-Sugar Men.

Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.,) addressed the Senate in advocacy of the claim of the beet-sugar growers under contract with the Government.

The first part of the amendment, he said, was simply an attempt to collect a debt due and owing. As to the second part of it, it proposed to pay not quite one-half of the bounty provided in the law. He thought it should go to the extent of the payment of the full bounty. The Committee on Claims had reported in favor of allowing one-half; but the Committee on Appropriations had seen fit to reduce it to eight-tenths of a cent per pound. He did not believe that the beet-sugar industry could exist without protection, and he thought it an unfortunate moment when the sugar bounty was repealed by Congress. He firmly believed that if the people in Nebraska, who had this year sustained such losses from the drought, were not awarded that to which they were fairly entitled by the Government of the United States, that important industry would disappear.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read a telegram received by him from bankers, mercantile firms, manufacturing concerns, and Exchanges of New-Orleans, asking for the adoption of the amendment granting a portion of the sugar bounty. The petitioners say that they and similar establishments in other cities were creditors to the sugar producers in a large amount, being induced to advance money to them trusting in the policy and laws of the United States, and they ask for the adoption of the amendment in order to save the sugar growers and others from commercial ruin.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) made a point of order against the amendment, as general legislation on an appropriation bill, and Mr. Brice (Dem., Ohio,) said that if Mr. Mills had not made the point he certainly would have done so. He admitted that the amendment had the approval of the majority of the Committee on Appropriations, but there was a strong minority opposed to it, of which he was one. In the present condition of the Treasury he could not consent to an amendment involving $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 being offered against the rules of the Senate.

Mr. Manderson corrected Mr. Brice's statement, and told him that the amendment did not involve more than $5,300,000.

Mr. Brice said that another objection to the amendment was that it was a claim pure and simple.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) said that every section of the bill negatived the point of order.

The Vice President submitted the point of order to the Senate, and the Senate voted

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A POSTMASTER FOR BROCKPORT

Close of a Long and Bitter Fight—James E. Conley Nominated for the Place by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The nomination by the President to-day of James E. Conley, to be Postmaster at Brockport, N. Y., marks the close of one of the keenest Post Office contests that have come to the notice of the Administration. In Mr. Cleveland's first term John C. Collins was chosen Postmaster, and he made a most acceptable official. As soon as Mr. Cleveland returned to the White House, Collins filed his papers for reappointment. He has been seeking the office ever since. In his first struggle for appointment Collins was backed by John Owens, a prominent Monroe County Democrat, but in 1893 Owens transferred his influence to Mr. Conley, and has since worked in his interest. Valentine Fleckenstein, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Rochester and Buffalo district, in which Brockport is situated, originally supported Collins, but a few months ago he went over to Conley. James W. Larkin, a cigar dealer of Brockport, was another candidate.

The lives of postal officers have been made somewhat weary through the importunities of the three candidates, and politics in Western Monroe County has hinged to a considerable extent upon the outcome of the contest. Collins was handicapped from the first by the fact that he once had held the office, and political reasons deprived him of the support of Fleckenstein and other influential Democrats.

The Brockport Post Office in the last three years has had two Postmasters, both of whom have been removed because of defalcations. The office is now in the hands of the bondsmen of Hawley E. Webster, the last Postmaster, whose trial for embezzlement will occur soon. The New-York Senators have not decided whether they will delay the confirmation of Conley, who is known to them as a Cleveland Democrat.

THE BUCHANAN VERDICT HOLDS

COURT OF APPEALS AFFIRMS THE LOWER COURT'S DECISION.

The Young Doctor Convicted of Poisoning His Wife Must Pay the Penalty of His Crime.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the lower court against Dr. Buchanan of New-York.

This was an appeal by Dr. Buchanan from a judgment of the Court of General Sessions of the County of New-York, rendered Aug. 14, 1893, convicting him of murder in the first degree. The defendant was indicted on the 9th of June in that year by the Grand Jury, charged with the crime of murder in the first degree in killing Anna Buchanan, his wife, by administering poison to her, in the city of New-York on April 22, 1892.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, and he was placed on trial before Recorder Smyth and a jury, the trial lasting a month. The jury rendered a verdict against the defendant, convicting him of murder in the first degree. The verdict contained two counts—the first that the defendant did administer five grains of morphine; the second count charged the defendant with administering with like intent a certain deadly poison, to the jury unknown, by means of which his wife died.

Dr. Buchanan obtained a divorce from his wife in Nova Scotia, came here, and married Mrs. Anna B. Sutherland, an old woman who had become wealthy by keeping a disorderly house in Newark. She bought a four-story brick house at 26 West Eleventh Street, and the couple lived there until the woman's death. Dr. Buchanan, who was a young man, soon afterward remarried his former wife. This aroused suspicion and the body of the murdered woman was disinterred, when unmistakable evidences of morphine poisoning, with traces of atropine to neutralize the apparent effects, were discovered.

When the jury retired to the Astor House to deliberate one of the jurymen, Harriott M. Paradise, became delirous for an hour. On this fact was based the principal contention of the defense that the verdict was invalid.

VETOES A BILL GRANTING DOUBLE PENSION

The President Withholds His Approval and Gives His Reasons.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The President returned to the House to-day without his approval the bill to grant a pension to Eunice Putnam. It provides for a pension for the beneficiary, named as the daughter of John Putnam, who served in the war of the rebellion from August, 1864, to June, 1865. In 1870, when the beneficiary was two years old, her mother died and her father married again in 1872. He applied for a pension in 1884, but died the same year. His claim was allowed, however, in 1891, and his pension, which had accrued between the date of his application and his death, was paid to his widow. Immediately thereafter a pension was allowed to the widow in her own right, dating from the soldier's death in 1884, with $2 additional per month for each of two minor children. The beneficiary was not included, because she had reached the age of sixteen years prior to her father's death. The President, in his veto message, says:

The report of the committee to which this bill was referred states that no claim for a pension on account of the soldier's death has ever been filed in the Pension Bureau, and it seems that upon this theory it was proposed to pension the daughter. I do not suppose it was intended that a double pension should be allowed. In point of fact, the widow has already been pensioned, and in such pension allowance has been made for the minor children. There is no suggestion that the widow has died or remarried. * * *

If this bill should become a law, two full-fledged pensions would be in force at the same time, one to the widow and another to the daughter, each predicated upon the services and death of the same soldier.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Curtis, (Rep., N. Y.)

The Shakers Will Not Remove.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 26.—The report is current that the famous Shaker settlement at New-Lebanon, Columbia County, is to be abandoned, and the community removed to Florida, where, it is said, the Shakers will not be compelled to work so hard to make ends meet. At the settlement this report is denied. The Shakers say that they owned an iron furnace property in Ohio, which they have traded to the Dittson Saw Company of that State for 1,000 acres of land in Florida, and that some of the Shakers have gone to look over and fence in this land. The assurance is given that the Shakers at present have no intention of abandoning their mountain home at New-Lebanon.

Extradition for John Bohemann.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Capt. Martin Short, of the Brooklyn police, obtained from Gov. Morton this afternon a warrant of extradition for John Bohemann, under arrest in Hoboken for the murder of the two boys in a Brooklyn hotel.

NOTICE TO THE SPOILSMEN

Chamber of Commerce to Serve it on the Legislature To-day.

NEW POLICE JUSTICES ARE WANTED

Request to be Made that Evils Be Reformed Regardless of Personal Differences—Justice Ryan's Request.

Among the many arguments that were used during the last campaign in this city none was given more prominence than that which went to show the necessity of changing the personnel of the Board of Police Justices in this city.

Their maladministration, either through lack of ability or subservience to political bosses, was pointed out, and the effect it was having on the criminal classes was shown.

The ease with which the most notorious malefactors often escaped through political influence and the Justices's ways of dispensing justice by dismissing complaints against Tammany Hall followers and keepers of most disreputable resorts when the evidence of the police was clearly against them, was iterated and reiterated.

A hundred and one other acts, sufficient, each in itself, to cause the impeachment of the Justices, if the true inwardness of it could only be brought to light, were denounced from platform and church pulpit.

Many columns in the newspapers were devoted to the iniquities which then and formerly prevailed in the courts, and Republican orators, many of whom are in the present Legislature, came to this city, denounced the condition of affairs, and demanded that the people elect Mayor Strong for the purpose of effecting the removal of the Police Justices.

The ante-election discoveries and charges were borne in mind by the Committee of Seventy, and among the first of their bills embodying reform measures was the one which provides for the removal of the present Police Justices and the appointment of their successors by Mayor Strong.

The measure is general in form and provides for a complete reorganization of these courts, which have mostly to do with the poorer and more unfortunate classes, and the Court of Special Sessions, over which the Police Justices preside.

The bill was introduced in the Legislature early in the session, and there it was "put to sleep" by reason of the desire of those in power in the Republican Party to control, if possible, the appointments that will be made under it, if it becomes a law.

It was at once classed with measures by which "spoils" could be obtained for the party in power, and efforts were made to coerce Mayor Strong in such a manner that he would appoint Justices who would be in all respects satisfactory to the Republican Party, i. e., Mr. Platt.

Efforts have been made to start the bill on its way through both houses of the Legislature, but so far they have met with no success.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold a meeting to-day and call on the Legislature to do its duty in the matter. The citizens of New-York are deeply interested in the matter, and many of the men who are foremost in political movements for the advantage of the city are closely watching the action of the Legislature on the "City Magistrate's" and other bills of a like nature that have been introduced.

There is an unbounded faith in Mayor Strong among these men, and they are confident that he will make his appointments with the sole object of doing away with the abuses that are known to exist.

Capt. Hugh R. Garden said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I aided in electing Mayor Strong, because of my unbounded faith in his honesty and integrity of purpose, and I have seen nothing yet to make me change my opinion of him. He is not a self-seeker, and in whatever he does or will do in the future I am confident that he will act for the best interests of the city. He was elected to be trusted, and he will not violate the trust.

"If he makes appointments under this bill, they will be such as will give satisfaction to all classes, and he should be allowed to carry out the will of the people, without being trammeled in any way."

Many others with whom the reporter talked expressed themselves in the same way, and emphasized the point that existing differences, or differences that are supposed to exist, in the Republican Party, should not militate against the work of reforming evils that exist in the public offices in this city.

Simon Sterne, speaking yesterday of the action of the Legislature in pigeon-holing the "Police Magistrate's" bill, said:

"The action of the Legislature is simply infamous. The bill to remove the Police Justices and reorganize the courts is one of the greatest importance to the welfare of the city, and yet the members of the Legislature look upon it as a bill that will provide spoils.

"They then consider Mr. Platt's personal relations with Mayor Strong and say that unless Mayor Strong will make the appointments in the interest of the politicians and spoilsmen rather than in the interest of the people of this city they will not pass the bill. Their actions have spoken in the matter as plainly as words could do.

"The Legislature is not opposing Mayor Strong alone; it is also opposing the people of this city, whom Mayor Strong is trying to represent. Mayor Strong is simply one of the people, and he has no personal interest in the Police Justices bill other than that which every right-minded citizen should have.

"By its action the Legislature is making a matter that is purely personal to Mr. Platt and Mayor Strong stand in the way of a clean administration of the police courts.

"The reorganization of the courts and the appointment of Justices under the proposed bill are matters in which Mayor Strong stands as one of the people, and not as a spoils hunter.

"The members of the Legislature were the first to make a suggestion of spoils in connection with the bill, and they demanded to know how they were to be distributed and what portion of the good things Mr. Platt would have to distribute before they would take action.

"If the bill is not passed; if power is not given to Mayor Strong to remove the present and appoint new Justices, every man who votes against it should be consigned to the darkest political oblivion. It is simply infamous that no bill can be introduced in the Legislature that effects the removal or appointment of a single officeholder without it being looked upon as a matter of spoils that the dominant party should control.

"Then consider the personal relations between Mayor Strong and Mr. Platt of such importance as to be peramount to the interests of the City of New-York, and are apparently endeavoring to legislate to coerce Mayor Strong to establish a feeling of friendship for Mr. Platt, and be anxious to take him into his counsels.

"I am interested in seeing this bill passed because, as one of the people of the city, I know the good results that it will produce. I have no personal interest in it from a spoils standpoint, but I have such a personal interest in it as every citizen should have who wishes to see the people get possession of their own."

The Police Justices learned yesterday of the meeting that is to be held to-day by the Chamber of Commerce to petition the Legislature to pass the City Magistrates bill, and sent the following letter to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce:

Fourth District Police Court,
New-York, Feb. 26, 1895.

Mr. Alexander E. Orr, President Chamber of Commerce, New-York City:

Dear Sir: I beg leave to request, as a matter of common fairness to the Board of Police Justices, that you and your associates will permit a delegation of the Justices to be present at the special meeting of the Chamber called for Wednesday next for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to pass the City Magistrates' bill.

I need only suggest in support of the request that the grave charges which have been incorporated in the call for the meeting justify the presumption that the character and official actions of the Police Justices will be involved in the outcome of the meeting; and that, therefore, simple justice dictates that some opportunity for a hearing should be afforded officials so seriously accused. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. RYAN,
President of the Board of Police Justices.

Justice Ryan received from President Orr last night a note telling him that if the Police Justices wish to bring any argument before the Chamber of Commerce they must send it in writing. The rules of the Chamber forbid persons not members taking part in meetings.

ARMING FOR WAR WITH PLATT

Chiefs of the Opposition Are Preparing to Assist Mayor Strong.

It has been evident for some days that the anti-Platt Republicans throughout the State were taking very careful observation and making preparations to show a fighting front in Albany in case Thomas C. Platt tries to force legislation through that will be objectionable to Mayor Strong.

J. Sloat Fassett has been at the Waldorf for several days, and Warner Miller has been at the Majestic. Recently these two gentlemen have talked with such Republicans as Elihu Root, Gen. Samuel Thomas, and Gen. Daniel Butterfield in reference to party affairs.

It is evident that the anti-Platt men are preparing to take advantage of any turn in the political wheel that will help them to release the party from one-man power.

Ex-Senator Fassett has stated more than once that no legislation in the nature of retaliation against Mayor Strong can pass in Albany, and there are other anti-Platt men who claim that there will be sixty-five Republicans in the Legislature who will stand against any such tactics.

Ex-Speaker Malby hurried to this city yesterday to consult with some of his political friends. One explanation of his visit that was given by the politicians was that some of the gentlemen who are interested in the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, which will be held to-day, desired to learn from him the exact state of the feeling in Albany. It was reported that a conference was to be held here between Messrs. Fassett, Miller, Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. Malby, Henry G. Burleigh, and others, but it could not be ascertained that anything in the way of a formal meeting has been held. One may be held, however, within a few days.

Mr. Burleigh did not arrive last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he always stops when in the city. Ex-Speaker Malby left the Hotel Metropole soon after 9 o'clock. Ex-Senator Miller and ex-State Senator Fassett were both away from their hotels last evening.

Mr. Depew does not class himself as an anti-Platt man. To a reporter he said yesterday:

"I have no quarrel with Mr. Platt; none whatever. So far as Mayor Strong's appointments are concerned, I have probably the same opinion as a great many other citizens. I think he has done very well—very well, indeed. All of us are open to criticism at times. The Mayor has made his selections in accordance with the platform on which he was elected. I think he is doing as well as could be expected."

"Do you regard the appointments made thus far as being made solely for merit?" Mr. Depew was asked.

"If I did not, I could not say that I indorsed Mayor Strong's course," replied Mr. Depew. "If he made appointments simply to gratify a personal feeling against a faction of the party that he might feel was opposed to him, I certainly could not indorse his course."

Interesting developments in the anti-Platt wing of the Republican Party are expected within a few days.

ARMED ROBBERS RAID A CHICAGO HOTEL

They Are Frightened Away Before Securing Much Plunder.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Six robbers, armed with revolvers, committed a daring robbery in a small hotel at 5 Clark Street early this morning. They forced open the outer door of the hotel and then opened the door leading into a room occupied by Charles and William Thompson and Edward Dahl. Charles and William Thompson are brothers, and a few weeks ago inherited $3,000 each from an aunt who died recently in London, England. They are certain that the robbers were aware of this fact, and that they had planned the robbery to secure the money, or whatever portion of it the young men might have in their rooms.

The robbers only secured a small sum of money, and were frightened away while making further search by the shouts of Charles Thompson. They all made their escape, although they were pursued by officers of the Central Station. The manner in which the robbery had been planned leaves no doubt that the men expected to find a large sum of money in the room.

GENEROUS RAIN IN THE DROUGHT DISTRICT

Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Colorado Are Benefited.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 26.—Dispatches from all over Nebraska and adjoining States show that during the last twenty-four hours one of the most beneficial rains known in this State has fallen. It has come at a time when it will be worth millions of dollars to Nebraska. The ground had been softened by the thaw, so that the rain has sunk into the parched earth. It is believed that every county in the State received this rain, and no event of greater importance could have occurred in this State and in Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, and South Dakota. The rain is still falling.

A Woman for School Supervisor.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The School Committee this evening elected Miss Sarah Larned, for seven years past Superintendent of the primary department of the Minneapolis public schools, as a Supervisor of the Boston schools.

EXPLOSION AND DEATH

Dye Works, Near Which Children Were Playing, Blown Up.

ONE LITTLE BOY KILLED, OTHERS HURT

People in the Vicinity Terror-Stricken—The Building Not in Use, but Was Open and Contained Chemicals.

An explosion of chemicals in the dye works of M. Levy, at 25, 27, 29, and 31 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday afternoon, completely shattered the building, wrecked an adjoining house, broke every pane of glass within a block, killed one boy, seriously injured another, and wounded two other persons.

Following are their names.

KILLED.

FLUHR, JOHN, six years old, of 38 Montrose Avenue, skull fractured; died in St. Catherine's Hospital.

INJURED.

SCHOEN, JOHN, fourteen years old, of 35 Johnson Avenue; cut about face and head.

WEISS, ANNIE, thirty years old, of 35 Johnson Avenue; contusion of scalp.

WENZ, PETER, four years old, of 38 Montrose Avenue; skull fractured, legs and arms broken, otherwise severely bruised; taken to St. Catherine's Hospital; recovery doubtful.

The building was a two-story frame, with a side wall of brick. Between it and Jacob Schoen's house, 35 Johnson Avenue, is a vacant lot, owned by Max Fleigenheimer.

A gang of six Italian laborers was at work there yesterday excavating for foundations for a barn. Opposite the dye works is Louis Bossert's molding mill. Other buildings adjoining the dye works and mill are tenements.

The dye works had not been in use since April last. Workmen, two months ago, began to take away the machinery, and, though no watchman was left to guard the premises, the doors were frequently left open, so that boys in the neighborhood had free access to the building.

A great deal of dye stuff of various sorts has been left exposed and the boys helped themselves to it, and scattered it around the streets.

Whether they placed anything of an explosive character in any of the barrels of dye exposed in the building is not known, but the impression prevails in the neighborhood that they may have done so.

Children were playing in front of the dye works yesterday afternoon. The molding mill was in full operation, and many persons were in the street, when suddenly at 4:50 o'clock there was a roar, followed by a terrific explosion. The walls of the dye works were rent asunder, and blown outward, the roof rose into the air intact, then dropped with a mighty crash; the timbers fell in a confused and broken heap, and from the ruins rose a sheet of flame, while a dense and stifling cloud of dust and varicolored smoke rolled out and filled the street.

The neighborhood was terror-stricken, and men, women, and children ran screaming from houses.

The report of the explosion was heard for many blocks around, and in a brief period the street was filled with people.

The police of the Sixth Precinct ran to the spot and quickly sent out several alarms for the Fire Department.

Then it was discovered that the children, John Fluhr and Peter Wenz, were badly injured. Calls were sent to St. Catharine's Hospital for ambulances.

Annie Weiss was able to go home. John Schoen was injured in his own house, and the two children were sent to the hospital, where John Fluhr died about 8:30 o'clock.

A number of others had narrow escapes. The windows of the molding mill opposite the dyeworks, were broken into small pieces, and the men working in the place were so frightened that they deserted it immediately.

The men wohse lives were most endangered by the explosion were the Italians working in the vacant lot, adjoining the wrecked building. The force of the explosion drove the outer wall, which was of brick, directly over the lot, so that it fell all about them. They dropped their picks and shovels and leaped over a six-foot board fence into the yard of 35 Johnson Avenue, where they remained for some time paralyzsed with fear.

Firemen soon had a dozen streams of water playing on the flaming ruins of the dye works, and in a few minutes subdued them.

The two-story frame building 35 Johnson Avenue was almost wrecked. Great timbers and masses of brick were literally heaved against the wall abutting on the vacant lot, and all the inside plastering was broken down. Several large holes were driven through the walls, and the roof was smashed. The ceilings were broken, and not a pane of glass in the house was left whole.

Jacob Schoen, the owner, with his wife and son John, were in the house at the time. John was sitting in the front room on the first floor, and pieces of window glass flew about him and cut his face.

Mr. and Mrs. Schoen were struck by huge pieces of ceiling plaster, but were not badly hurt.

When a reporter for The New-York Times visited the house last evening it looked as if it had suffered from an earthquake.

Mr. Schoen was repairing several doors that had been wrenched from their hinges, and he had covered up the holes in the side walls with pieces of timber.

Other walls were cracked and broken. Through ragged apertures in the roof stars could be seen.

The dye works were a complete wreck. Not a stick of timber was left standing upon another. Police erected barricades preventing persons from passing the spot. In every house the most intense excitement still prevailed.

"It was wrong to leave chemicals in the factory when it was not in use," said Mr. Schoen to the reporter. "They should have been taken away. The boys of the neighborhood have been able to enter the building at all hours, and they have scattered the different colored dyes over the street. They may have put some sort of explosive in the place, for all we knew. Somebody will have to pay me for the damage to my house. It's a wonder we were not all killed."

Capt. Ennis's Sixth Precinct detectives were on the case last night. Up to midnight they had obtained no clue as to the cause of the explosion.

Mr. Levy, the owner of the demolished building, has a place in Nassau Street, this city.

Dr. Frankenstein Stricken.

Dr. Gustav Frankenstein of 508 West Fifty-seventh Street was stricken with apoplexy while attending Miner's Bowery Theatre Saturday night. He was removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

THE MILITARY CALLED TO ACT

Narrow Escape from a Riot in Savannah Over the Lecture of an ex-Priest on Catholicity.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 26.—Savannah escaped a riot to-night through the intervention of the military. The trouble was precipitated by ex-Priest Joseph Slattery's lecture on the Roman Catholic priesthood.

For several days efforts have been made by members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to revoke the ex-priest's permit to deliver the lecture, but the Mayor, upon legal advice, replied that it could not be done. Threats were openly made against the lecturer, and the Chief of Police and a detail of officers were ordered on duty at the hall where the lecture was to be delivered. The lecture contained no offensive language, but the crowd which had gathered on the outside began to hurl stones through the windows and among the audience. The police ordered the crowd to disperse. It refused to do so, and kept shouting and jeering.

The Mayor was notified, and, after a consultation with the Chief of Police, decided to order out the military. The riot alarm was sent in, and in half an hour eight companies of infantry and a troop of dismounted cavalry were on the scene. The lecture was over by the time the military arrived, and most of the audience had left the hall. A detail of mounted police stood guard at the entrance. The crowd numbered 2,000 by this time, largely spectators. A portion of it kept yelling and hurling bricks at the windows of the hall where the ex-priest was. A few shots were fired in the air by the rioters, but no one was hurt.

The electric lights around the hall were broken by missiles, and for a time the neighborhood was in darkness. After the military arrived on the scene there was comparative quiet. The streets were cleared for a block in every direction and the troops remained on guard until the disturbance had subsided, when the lecturer was brought out of the hall and escorted by a squad of twenty policemen, surrounded by two battalions of soldiers, walked to his hotel. The crowd followed and jeered along the streets, but there was no attempt at an open attack.

Half an hour after the ex-priest's wife was escorted from the hall to the hotel by a squad of policemen.

MRS. DRAYTON ASKS FOR DIVORCE

She Charges J. Coleman Drayton With Having Deserted Her in London Without Justification.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton has begun a cross-suit for divorce against her husband on the ground of desertion. The petition, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the Court of Chancery this morning by R. V. Lindabury, Mrs. Drayton's counsel, is a document of two pages of typewritten matter.

It sets forth that the petitioner and the defendant were married in 1879 in New-York, and that they continued to live there until 1886, when they moved to Bernards Township, in Somerset County, N. J.; that upon their arrival there the husband bought a tract of land, upon which he erected a residence for himself and family; that in 1893 the husband sold the property and changed his residence to Somerville, where he has since continued to reside, and which is the legal residence of the petitioner. The petition goes on to say:

"And your petitioner further shows that the said husband lived with her from the date of their marriage until January, 1892, when, while temporarily sojourning in London, he deserted the petitioner and returned to America, being moved thereto, as this petitioner believes, by cruel and unjust suspicion as to her marital fidelity; and your petitioner further shows that ever since January, 1892, her husband has willfully, continuously, obstinately, and without just cause deserted her."

The petition closes with the usual prayer for divorce or such other relief as may seem equitable and just.

STRICKEN WHILE LEAVING A THEATRE

C. L. Hobart, a Produce Exchange Member, Dies in Herald Square.

Charles L. Hobart, forty-seven years old, of 535 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was stricken with apoplexy while coming out of the Herald Square Theatre shortly before 11 o'clock last night.

He was carried into an anteroom and laid on a sofa. His wife, who was with him, was frightened almost into hysterics and created considerable disturbance. A physician did all he could to restore Mr. Hobart to consciousness. His efforts were unavailing. In twenty minutes Mr. Hobart was dead.

He was a member of the Produce Exchange, and had an office at 101 Produce Exchange. The City Directory gives his occupation as Superintendent.

TRYING TO OUST JERE PANGBURN, JR.

Hearing as to the Secretaryship of the Retail Coal Exchange.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Attorney General Hancock to-day heard Robert A. B. Dayton of New-York, counsel for Austin Thorn, who makes application to him to begin an action in the nature of a quo warranto to oust Jere Pangburn, Jr., from the office of Secretary of the Retail Coal Exchange of New-York City.

The complainant alleges that Pangburn did not receive a sufficient number of legal ballots to entitle him to the office. Thorn was the opposing candidate, and the election was held Dec. 21 last.

No decision was given.

The Wickes Divorce Granted.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Judge Tuthill to-day delivered the decree of divorce to Mrs. Laura H. Wickes, wife of Thomas H. Wickes, Vice President of the Pullman Palace Car Company. The terms are the result of an amicable arrangement between the complainant and defendant. Besides turning over to his wife life-insurance policies to the amount of $18,500, Mr. Wickes transfers to her the family residence, at 3,647 Grand Boulevard, and to her and the children the property at 3,645 Grand Boulevard. He also agrees to keep his life insured for $15,000 in favor of his wife, for the payment of the mortgages on the property mentioned, in case of his death.

A Colored Preacher Shot At.

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 26.—The Rev. J. M. W. Deshong, a colored preacher, was fired on while he was sitting in his room last night by some one who stood outside the house. Recently Mr. Deshong had been engaged in the work of classifying the women of his flock as "sheep and goats," and publishing the lists from his pulpit. Some of the sisters set down in the latter class became very much incensed, and a bitter church war was the result. The attempted assassination is supposed to have grown out of this disturbance.

DECIDED AGAINST TRINITY

The Court of Appeals Holds that It Violated the Health Laws.

CITY OF NEW-YORK WINS ITS SUIT

For Not Providing Water in Its Tenements, Trinity Must Pay the Fine Imposed.

THE LAW PRONOUNCED JUST AND VALID

Buildings Which the Church Claimed Were "Dwelling Houses" Are Declared to be Tenements.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Court of Appeals to-day reversed the order of the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, and affirmed with costs the judgment of the trial court in the case of the Health Department of the City of New-York, appellants, vs. the Rector, Churchwardens, &c., of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, respondents.

The action was brought by the plaintiff by virtue of serveral acts of the Legislature giving it the power, for the purpose of recovering the amount of $200, that being the penalty for twenty days' violation of an ordinance relative to the supply of water in several tenement houses owned by the defendant.

The defendant denied some of the allegations of the campiaint, and set up also, as one of the defenses to the action, that the statute upon which the complaint is founded is unusual. Each party moved, after the evidence was in, that a verdict be directed in its favor. The motion on the part of the plaintiff was granted, and that on the part of the defendant was denied. The defendant excepted to this decision of the court, and, judgment having been entered, it appealed to the general term of the Court of Common Pleas. There the judgment was reversed, and from the order of reversal the plaintiff appealed.

The cause of action is founded upon Section 663 of the Consolidation act, relating to the City of New-York, as such section was amended by Chapter 84 of the Laws of 1887. After making various provisions in prior sections for the proper construction and ventilation of tenement houses in the City of New-York, the Legislature of 1887 enacted as follows:

Section 663. Every such house erected after May 14, 1867, or converted, shall have adequate chimneys running through every floor; shall have Croton or other water furnished in one or more places on each floor, occupied or intended to be occupied by one or more families, and all tenement houses shall be furnished with a like supply of water by the owners thereof whenever they shall be directed so to do by the Board of Health. But a failure in the general supply of water by the city authorities shall not be construed to be a failure on the part of the owner; provided that proper and suitable appliances to receive and distribute such water are placed in said houses; provided, that the Board of Health shall see to it that all tenement houses are so supplied before Jan. 1, 1889.

History of the Case.

It appeared upon the trial that the defendant was the owner of houses in the City of New-York known as Nos. 59, 77, 84, and 86 Charlton Street, and on March 20, 1891, the plaintiff caused to be served on the agent of the defendant a notice, requiring the defendant, in conformity with the provisions of the Sanitary Code, to alter, repair, cleanse, and improve the premises above mentioned, and directing that suitable "appliances to receive and distribute a supply of water for domestic use be provided on the top floor of 59, the basement, first, and second floors of 77; the basement, first, second, and third floors of 84, and the basement and attic of 86"; and the defendant was required to comply with the requirements within five days from the receipt of the notice; and it was also stated in the notice that any application for the necessary extension of time or for the suspension of any part of the requirements contained in the written notice, should be made to the Health Department at the time and place designated in the notice.

This action was brought against the defendant as owner of houses 77 and 84 Charlton Street. The defendant claimed that the houses in question were not tenement houses, as that word is popularly used; that they were constructed many years ago as dwelling houses, and they have never been altered with reference to their internal arrangments so as to convert them into what would popularly be called tenement houses. They were old-fashioned dwelling houses, two stories, attic, and basement.

There were hydrants in the back yards accessible to all tenants of the houses, but the proof in the case shows that at 77 Charlton Street there were three families, and at 84 there were six families, and the court holds that the houses came clearly and distinctly under the head of tenement houses as enacted by Section 666 of the Consolidation act, as amended by the Laws of 1887.

It was claimed on the part of the defendant that the buildings are in a transition neighborhood, which will be shortly required for business structures; that they are not in a neighborhood where all or many of the large buildings which are known as tenement houses in the popular meaning of the word are situated, and that these houses are not really within the reason of the statute.

Some of the Exceptions.

The defendant offered on the trial to give testimony as to the necessary cost of complying with the order, which was excluded, and the defendant excepted. The defendant also offered to prove that the introduction of appliances to furnish water on each floor, and the required sinks and waste pipes to connect with the sewer, would cause great danger of injury to the property through the water in the pipes freezing and the pipes bursting in the Winter season; also that no complaints had been made to the defendant corporation by the occupants of these houses in reference to the want of water. All this evidence was excluded under the objection of the plaintiff and upon the exception of the defendant.

The General Term of the Common Pleas granted leave to plaintiff to appeal from its order of reversal and granting a new trial on the ground that a question of law was involved which ought to be reviewed by this court.

The opinion by Judge Peckham, in which all concur but Judge Bartlett, is as follows:

The recovery in this case is founded upon that portion of the Consolidation act which

requires that all houses of a certain description, upon the direction of the Board of Health, shall be provided with Croton or other water in sufficient quantity at one or more places on each floor, occupied or intended to be occupied by one or more families. The defendant, among other things, alleges as a defense that the order of the Board of Health directing the defendant to furnish the water as provided by the statute was made without notice to it, and that, as it could not be complied with excepting by the expenditure of considerable amounts of money, the result would be to deprive the defendant of its property without a hearing and an opportunity to show what defense it might have, and that it in fact deprived the defendant of its property without due process of law.

There was no arrangement in either of these houses in question for the supplying of Croton or other water to the occupants of each floor at the time when the order of the Board of Health was made; such order could not, therefore, be complied with on the part of the defendant without the expenditure of money for that purpose. That fact must be assumed, and even upon that assumption we do not think the act is invalid on the alleged ground that it deprives the defendant, if enforced, of its property without due process of law. The act must be sustained, if at all, as an exercise of the police power of the State.

Board of Health Had Authority.

It has frequently been said that it is difficult to lay down any exact definiiton which shall properly limit and describe such power. It must be exercised subject to the provisions of both the Federal and State Constitution, and the law passed in the exercise of such power must tend in a degree that is perceptible and clear toward the preservation of the lives, the health, the morals, or the welfare of the community, as those words have been used and construed in many cases heretofore decided. Such cases have arisen in this State where the power of the Legislature was questioned and where the exercise of that power was affirmed or denied for the reasons given therein. The act must tend in some appreciable and clear way toward the accomplishment of some one of the purposes which the Legislature has the right to accomplish under the exercise of the police power. It must not be exercised ostensibly in favor of the promotion of some such object while really it is an evasion thereof and for a distinct and totally different purpose, and the courts will not be prevented from looking at the true character of the act as developed by its provisions by any statement in the act itself or in its title showing that it was ostensibly passed for some object within the police power. The court must be enabled to see some clear and real connection between the assumed purpose of the law and the actual provisions thereof, and it must see that the latter do tend in some plain and appreciable manner toward the accomplishment in some of the objects for which the Legislature may use this power.

Assuming that this act is a proper exercise of the power in its general features, we do not think that it can be regarded as invalid because of the fact that it will cost money to comply with the order of the board for which the owner is to receive no compensation, or because the board is entitled to make the order under the provisions of the act, without notice and a hearing of the defendant. As to the latter objection, it may be said that in enacting what shall be done by the citizen for the purpose of promoting the public health and safety, it is usually necessary to the validity of legislation upon that subject that he shall be heard before he is bound to comply with the decision of the Legislature. The Legislature has power and has exercised it in countless instances to enact general laws upon the subject of the public health or safety, without providing that the parties who are to be affected by those laws shall first be heard before they shall take effect in any particular case.

Lack of Notice Immaterial.

So far as this objection of want of notice is concerned, the case is not materially altered in principle from what it would have been if the Legislature had enacted a general law that all owners of tenement houses should, within a certain period named in the act, furnish the water as directed. Indeed, this act does contain such a provision, but the plaintiff has not proceeded under it. If, in such case, the enforcement of the direct command of the Legislature were not to be preceded by any hearing on the part of any owner of a tenement house, no provision of the State or Federal Constitution would be violated. The fact that the Legislature has chosen to delegate a certain portion of its power to the Board of Health, and to enact that the owners of certain tenement houses should be compelled to furnish this water after the board has directed, would not alter the principle, nor would it be necessary to provide that the board should give notice and afford a hearing to the owner before it made such an order. I have never understood that it was necessary that any notice should be given under any circumstances before a provision of this nature could be carried out.

As to the other objection, no one would contend that the amount of the expenditure which an act of this kind may cause, whether with or without hearing, is within the absolute discretion of the Legislature. It cannot be claimed that it would have the right, even under the exercise of the police power, to command the doing of some act by the owners of property and for the purpose of carrying out such provision of law, which act could only be performed by the expenditure of a large and unreasonable amount of money on the part of the owner. If such excessive demand were made, the act would without doubt violate the constitutional rights of the individual. The exaction must not alone be reasonable when compared with the amount of work or the character of improvement demanded. The improvement or work must in itself be a reasonable, proper, and fair exaction when considered with reference to the object to be attained.

Was the Cost Excessive?

If the expense to the individual under such circumstances would amount to a very large and unreasonable sum, that fact would be a most material one in deciding whether the method or means adopted for the attainment of the main object were or were not an unreasonable demand upon the individual for the benefit of the public. Of this the courts must, within proper limits, be the judges. We may own our property absolutely, and yet it is subject to the proper exercise of the police power. We have surrendered to that extent our right to its unrestricted use. It must be so used as not improperly to cause harm to our neighbor, including in that description the public generally. There are sometimes necessary expenses which inevitably grow out of the use to which we may put our property, and which we must incur, either voluntarily or else under the direction of the Legislature, in order that the general health, safety, or welfare may be conserved.

The Legislature, in the exercise of this power, may direct that certain improvements shall be made in existing houses at the owners' expense, so that the health and safety of the occupants and of the country through them may be guarded. These exactions must be regarded as legal so long as they bear equally upon all members of the same class, and their cost does not exceed what may be termed one of the conditions upon which individual property is held. It must not be an unreasonable exaction, either with reference to its nature or its cost. Within this reasonable restriction, the power of the State may, by police regulations, so direct the use and enjoyment of the property of the citizen that it shall not prove pernicious to his neighbors or to the public generally.

The difference between what is and what is not reasonable frequently constitutes the dividing line between a valid and a void enactment by the Legislature in the exercise of its police power. In commenting on the difference of the degree in any given case which would render an act valid or otherwise, Mr. Justice Holmes, in Rideout vs. Knox, speaking for the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, said: "It may be said that the difference is only one of degree; most differences are when nicely analyzed. At any rate, differences of degree is one of the distinctions by which the right of the Legislature to exercise the police power is determined. Some small limitations of previously existing rights incident to property may be imposed for the sake of preventing a manifest evil; larger ones could not be except by the exercise of the right of eminent domain." The case of Stuart vs. Palmer is an example of the exercise of the taxing power of the State and other considerations obtained in such cases.

Parallel Cases Not Unusual.

Laws and regulations of a police nature, though they may disturb the enjoyment of individual rights, are not unusual, though no provision is made for compensation for such disturbances. They do not appropriate private property for public use, but simply regulate its use and enjoyment by the owner. If he suffers injury, it is either damnum absque injuria, or, in the theory of the law, he is compensated for it by sharing in the general benefits which the regulations are intended and calculated to secure. The State, or its agent in enforcing its mandate, takes no property of the citizen when it simply directs the making of these improvements. As a result thereof the individual is put to some expense in compliance with the law in paying mechanics, but so long as the amount exacted is limited as stated, the property of the citizen has not been taken in any constitutional sense without due process of law.

Instances are numerous of the passage of laws which entail expense on the part of those who must comply with them, and where such expense must be borne by them without any hearing or compensation because of the provisions of the law. One of the late instances of this kind of legislation is to be found in the law regulating manufacturing establishments. The provisions of that act could not be carried out without the expediture of a considerable sum by the owner of th ethen existing factory. Handrails to stairs, hoisting shafts to be inclosed, automatic doors to elevators, automatic shifters for throwing off belts or pulleys, and fire escapes on the outside of certain factories—all theese were required by the Legislature from such owner and without any direct compensation to him for such expenditure. Has the Legislature no right to enact laws such as this statute regarding factories unless limited to factories to be thereafter built? Because the factory was already built when the act was passed, was it beyond the legislative power to provide such safeguards to life and health, as against all owners of such property, unless upon the condition that these expenditures to be incurred should ultimately come out of the public purse? We think to so hold would be to run counter to the general course of decisions regarding the validity of laws of this character and to mistake the foundation upon which they are placed.

Any one in a crowded city who desires to erect a building is subject at every turn, almost, to the exactions of the law in regard to provisions for health, for safety from fire, and for other purposes. He is not permitted to build of certain materials within certain districts because, though the materials may be inexpensive, they are inflammable, and he must build in a certain manner.

Theatres and hotels are to be built in accordance with plans to be inspected and approved by the agents of the city; other public buildings also and private dwellings within certain districts are subject to the same supervision, and in carrying out all these various acts the owner is subjected to an expense much greater than would have been necessary to have completed his building if not compelled to complete it in the manner, of the materials, and under the circumstances prescribed by various acts of the Legislature. And yet he has never had a hearing in any one of these cases, nor does he receive any compensation for the increased expense of his building rendered necessary in order to comply with the police regulations.

Principle Is Unaltered.

I do not see that the principle is substantially altered where the case is one of an existing building, and it is to be subjected to certain alterations for the purpose of rendering it either less exposed to the danger from fires or its occupants more secure from disease. In both cases the object must be within some of the acknowledged purposes of the police power, and such purpose must be possible of accomplishment at some reasonable cost, regard being had to all the surrounding circumstances. There might at first seem to be some difference as to the principle which obtained in enacting conditions upon complying with which the owner was permitted to erect a structure within the limits of a city or village or for certain purposes and the enactment of provisions which would necessitate the alteration of structures already in existence. In the first case, it might be urged that the discretion of the Legislature in enacting conditions for building might be more extensive, because the owner would be under no necessity of building; it would be a matter of choice, and not of compulsion, and in choosing to build it might be said that he accepted the condition, while in the second case he would have no choice, and would be compelled to alter or improve the existing building as directed by the law.

The difference, however, is, as it seems to me, really not one of principle, but only of circumstances. Although the owner in one case is not compelled to build, yet he is limited in the use to which he may put his property by the provisions of the law. He cannot build as he wishes to, but upon the condition of a compliance with the law, and he may very probably be so situated as to location of property, and in other ways, that it is really a necessity for him to use his property in the way proposed, and which he cannot do without expending considerable sums above what he otherwise would be called upon to do in order to comply with those provisions. They must, therefore, be reasonable, as already stated. When one's use of his property is thus circumscribed and limited, what might otherwise be called his rights are plainly interfered with, and the justification therefor can only be found in this police power.

So, when the owner of an existing structure is called upon to make such alterations, while the necessity may seem to be more plainly present, still it may exist in both cases, and the only justification in either is the same. Under the police power persons and property are subjected to all kinds of restraints and burdens in order to secure the general health and comfort of the public.

The citizen cannot, under this act, be punished in any way, nor can any penalty be recovered from him for an alleged noncompliance with any of its provisions or with any order of the board, without a trial. The punishment or penalties provided for in Section 31 cannot be enforced without a trial under due process of law, and upon such trial he has an opportunity to show whatever facts would constitute a defense to the charge; to show, in other words, that he did not violate the statute or the order of the board. He might show the house in question was not a tenement house within the provision of the act, or that there was a supply of water as provided by the act, or any other fact which would show that he had not been guilty of any offense with regard to the act.

The mere fact, however, that the law cannot be enforced without causing expense to the citizen who comes within its provision furnishes no constitutional obstacle to such enforcement, even without previous notice to and a hearing of the citizen. What is the propriety of a hearing, and what would be its purpose? His property is not taken without due process of law, within any constitutional sense, when the enforced compliance with certain provisions of the statute may result in some reasonable expense to himself.

Any defense which he may have is available upon any attempt to punish him or to enforce the provisions of the law.

A Precedent in Massachusetts.

An act of the Legislature of Massachusetts which provided that every building in Boston used as a dwelling house, situated on a street in which there was a public sewer, should have sufficient water closets connected therewith, was held valid as to existing houses, and applied in its penalties to their owners, if such houses continued without the closets after its passage.

No notice or hearing was provided for in the above statute as to water closets before the act could be enforced, and yet to enforce it would, of course, cost the owner of the building some money. The same may be said as to the disinfecting of the rags, in 144 Mass. If the citizen be charged with any violation of such a statute and any penalty or punishment is sought or attempted, then is the time for a hearing and then is the time he can make defense if any he may have. But to assert that he must be heard before the authorities assume or endeavor to act under and to enforce the law as against him, is to say, in substance, that each citizen is to be heard upon the general question whether it is right to enforce the law in his particular case. This is not to be permitted. Everything that the individual could urge upon the hearing if given prior to the attempted enforcement of the act by the making of the order in question, can be said by him when he is sued or when the attempt is made to punish him for the alleged violation of the law. Upon the prior hearing, it granted, it would be no defense to him if he showed that the law could not be complied with unless at some reasonable expense to himself. That would have been matter to urge upon the Legislature prior to the enactment of the statute, as a question of reasonable cost and of public policy.

We do not think the cost of making improvements called for by this act exceeds the limits which have been defined, assuming the amount thereof which the defendant offered to prove.

This is not the case of a proceeding against an individual on the ground of the maintenance of a nuisance by him, nor is it the case of an assumed right to destroy an alleged nuisance without any other proof than the decision of the board itself (with or without a hearing) that the thing condemned was a nuisance. Nor is it the case of the destruction of property which is in fact a nuisance, without compensation. Where property of an individual is to be condemned and abated as a nuisance, it must be that somewhere between the institution of the proceedings and the final result the owner shall be heard in the courts upon that question, or else that he shall have an opportunity when calling upon those persons who destroyed his property to account for the same, to show that the alleged nuisance was not one in fact. No decision of a Board of Health, even if made on a hearing, can include the owner upon the question of nuisance. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the act, if otherwise valid, is not open to the objection that it violates either the Federal or State Constitution in the way of depriving the defendant of its property without due process of law.

The Act Is Valid.

We think the act is valid as an exercise of the police power with respect to the public health, and also with respect to the public safety regarding fires and their extinguishment. We cannot say as a legal proposition that it tends only to the convenience of the tenants in regard to their use of water. We cannot say that it has no fair and plain and direct tendency toward the promotion of the public health or toward the more speedy extinguishment of fires in crowded tenement houses. That the more use of water, especially during the Summer months, tends toward the healthful condition of the body by reason of the increased cleanliness occasioned by such use there can be no reason to doubt. The supply of water to the general public in a city has become not only a luxury, but an absolute necessary for the maintenance of the public health and safety.

The City of New-York itself has spent millions upon millions of dollars for the purpose of securing its great boon for the inhabitants thereof. The right of eminent domain in the taking of land around the sources of the water supply has been granted to and exercised by that city to a very large extent, so that all sources of supply of this vital necessary of life should be rendered as free from contamination and danger to health and life as it possibly could be. This use of the water is not confined, so far as the necessities of the case are concerned, to the public hydrants. The water is brought into the city so that it may be used in every house and building within its limits, and although we may, and indeed must, admit that the health law could practically be enforced which should provide in every individual inhabitant of the tenement houses should use the water, yet we think it is perfectly clear that facilities for the use of the water will almost necessarily be followed by its actual use in larger quantities and more frequently than would be the case without such facilities, and to the great benefit of the health of the occupants of such houses.

Those occupants require it more than their more favored brethren living in airy, larger, more spacious, and luxurious apartments. Their health is a matter of grave public concern. The Legislature cannot in practice enforce a law so as to make a man wash himself; but, when it provides facilities therefor it has taken a long step toward the accomplishment of that object.

Necessity of Cleanliness.

That dirt, filth, nastiness in general, are great promoters of disease, that they breed pestilence and contagion, sickness and death, cannot be successfully denied. There is scarcely a dissent from the general belief on the part of all who have studied the disease that cholera is essentially a filth disease. The so-called ship fever or jail fever arises from filth; most diseases are aggravated by it.

That opportunities, conveniences for the use of water in these tenement houses will unquestionably tend toward and be followed by more cleanly living on the part of the occupants of those houses cannot, it seems to me, admit of any rational doubt; and if so, then the law, which provides at a reasonable cost for the furnishing of such facilities, is plainly and honestly a health law.

The learned counsel for the defendant asks where this class of legislation is to stop. Would it be contended that the owners of such houses could be compelled to furnish each room with a bathtub and all the appliances that are to be found in a modern and well-appointed hotel? Is there to be a bathroom and water closet to each room and every closet to be a model of the very latest improvement? To which I should answer, certainly not. That would be so clearly unreasonable that no court, in my belief, could be found which would uphold such legislation, and it seems to me equally clear that no Legislature could be found that would enact it.

The tenement house in New-York is a subject of great thought and anxiety to the residents of that city. The number of people that live in such houses, their size, their ventilation, their cleanliness, their liability to fires, the exposure of their occupants to contagious diseases and the consequent spread of the contagion through the city and country, the tendencies to immorality and crime where there is very close packing of human beings of the lower order in intelligence and morals, all these are subjects which must arouse the attention of the legislator and which it behooves him to see to in order that such laws are enacted as shall directly tend to the improvement of the health, safety, and morals of those men and women that are to be found in such houses.

Some legislation upon this subject can only be carried out at the public expense, while some may be properly enforced at the expense of the owner. We feel that we ought to inspect with very great care any law in regard to tenement houses in New-York, and to hesitate before declaring any such law invalid, so long as it seems to tend plainly in the direction we have spoken of and to be reasonable in its provision.

If we can see that the object of this law is without doubt the promotion or the protection of the health of the inmates of these houses, or the preservation of the houses themselves, and, consequently, much other property, from loss or destruction by fire, and if the act can be enforced at a reasonable cost to the owner, then, in our opinion, it ought to be sustained. We believe this statute fulfills these conditions.

Water More than a Convenience.

We think that in this case it is not a mere matter of convenience of the tenants as to where they shall obtain their supply of water. Simple convenience, we admit, would not authorize the passage of this kind of legislation. But where it is obvious that without the convenience of an appliance for the supply of water on the various floors of these tenement houses, there will be scarcely any but the most limited and scanty use of the water itself, which must be carried from the yards below, and when we must admit that the free use of water tends directly and immediately toward the sustaining of the health of the individual and the prevention of disease arising from filth, either of the person or in the surrounding habitation, then we must conclude that it is more than a mere matter of convenience in the use of water which is involved in the decision of this case. The absence of the water tends directly toward the breeding of disease, and its presence is healthful and humanizing.

Looked at in the light of a fire law, and the act is also valid. The section of the consolidation act in question belongs to Title 7, which treats of tenement and lodging houses, and various provisions are made in the preceding sections looking toward the prevention and the prompt extinguishment of fires, as well as toward the protection and promotion of the health of the occupants of such houses, and it seems to me that the facility for the extinguishment of fires which would result from the presence of a supply of water on each floor of these houses is plain, and the act must be looked upon as a means for securing such an important result. We are inclined, therefore, to believe the act may be upheld under both branches alike, as a health law and as one calculated to prevent destruction of property from fires which might otherwise take place.

The act is somewhat vague as to what shall be regarded as a sufficient quantity of water on each floor, but it must have in this respect, as in others, a reasonable construction, and when an appliance for its supply is placed on a floor where it might be open in common to all those on that floor and easy of access, and the supply sufficient in amount for general domestic purposes, then and in such cases there would be a full compliance with the provisions of the act.

Some criticism is made in regard to the wording of the order of the Board of Health. The order directed that suitable appliances to receive and distribute a supply of water for domestic use should be provided at these various houses, and it is claimed that there is no language in the act which requires appliances for the distribution of water, nor that water shall be furnished for domestic use. The act provides that the water shall be furnished in sufficient quantities at one or more places on each floor occupied or intended to be occupied by one or more families. This necessarily requires some appliance for that purpose. The statute must also mean that the water is to be provided for the use of the one or more families that are to be occupants of the floor, and that must include a sufficient quantity of water for domestic purposes.

Last Contention Overruled.

The provision in the law that the water shall be furnished in sufficient quantities at one or more places on each floor cannot be so construed as to leave the number of places of supply entirely to the discretion of the Board of Health. As the water is to be supplied in sufficient quantities for domestic, and not for manufacturing purposes, when that point is reached the law is satisfied. Looking at the purpose of the supply, it is, as I have said, reasonably apparent that one such place on each floor, fairly accessible to all the occupants of the floor, would be all that could usually and reasonably be required, and anything further would be unreasonable, and therefore beyond the power of the board to order.

The facilities thus given would at the same time furnish the means necessary for obtaining water to extinguish such fires as might accidentally break out, and before they had obtained such headway as to render necessary the aid of the Fire Department. This is clearly a most important safeguard.

The question alluded to in the brief of the respondent's counsel, whether the penalties might not be said to have commenced running immediately after the passage of the amended act of 1887, because of the provision requiring all tenement houses to be supplied with suitable appliances before Jan. 1, 1889, and so have amounted to a confiscation of property, is not before us, as the proceeding herein was to recover only those incurred since the order was made by the board. If such a case arises where penalties so enormous in amount are claimed, there will probably be not much difficulty in refusing enforcement under the circumstances of that case.

Upon the whole we think the order of the General Term of Court of Common Pleas should be reversed, and the judgment of the trial court affirmed with costs.

JUSTICE BARTLETT DISSENTS.

He Thinks It Interferes with the Rights of Landlords.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Justice Bartlett, who was the only member of the Court of Appeals to dissent, said, in his opinion:

I am unable to discover the limit of legislative power if this act is to stand. Upon the face of the proceedings, it is not an exercise of the police power to promote the safety of property by the prevention of fire. The order of the Health Department, served upon the defendant, directs that suitable appliances "to receive and distribute a supply of water for domestic use be provided" on certain floors in the houses named." The act provides that tenement houses "shall have Croton or other water furnished in sufficient quantities at one or more places on each floor," &c.

The order undertakes to construe the act and requires the landlord to distribute a supply of water for domestic use on each floor.

The Board of Health is not confined to compelling one place on each floor at which water may be obtained, but the act reads: "One or more places on each floor"; so that it is left with the Board of Health to determine how many water faucets upon each floor shall be provided by the landlord for the use and convenience of his tenants. In other words, the Legislature seeks to vest in one of the departments of the City Government the power to decide the extent of the plumbing in tenement houses for Croton water purposes.

The Legislature's Power.

It must, of course, be admitted that water is essential to the public health, and more particularly in crowded tenement districts. It would be undoubtedly a legitimate exercise of police power to compel the introduction of water into tenement houses at some convenient point where all the tenants could obtain an adequate supply, and it may be that the Legislature could go so far as to require a faucet upon each floor of the large tenement houses in the public hall in order to encourage the free use of water by enabling the tenants to procure it without too great exertion, but certainly it cannot be possible that the Legislature may leave the number and location of faucets on each floor for the domestic use of water to be determined by the Board of Health. There is no limitation as to whether the faucets shall be in the public hall or in the room of the tenements. To my mind, such an exercise of police power is spoliation and confiscation under the forms of law; it deprives the landlord of the control of his property, and leaves it to a stranger to decide in what manner the houses shall be plumbed.

Interference with Landlords.

It is a direct interference with the right of the landlord to regulate the rental value of his property.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in rented apartments in the City of New-York the convenience and volume of the water supply is regulated by the rental value of the premises, and that in the cheap tenement districts the convenience of the tenents is not and cannot be consulted to the same extent as in first-class localities.

The vice of the act we are considering lies in the facts, already pointed out, that it is too general in its terms and clothes the Health Department with unlimited and undefined powers.

If it be the legislative intent to compel the introduction of a more abundant supply of water into tenement houses, either to promote the public health or to provide for the timely extinguishment of fires, I think this very proper exercise of police power should be manifested in an act containing details and limitations, so that capitalists may understand the burdens imposed upon tenement property and decide, with a full knowledge of the facts, whether they care to embark their money in that class of buildings.

This court has held that the limit of police power cannot be accurately defined, and the courts have not been able or willing definitely to circumscribe it.

Each case must be decided very largely on its own facts. A sound public policy certainly dictates that at this time, when the rights of property and the liberty of the citizen are sought to be invaded by every form of subtle and dangerous legislation, the courts should see to it that those benign principles of the common law which are the shields of personal liberty and private property suffer no impairment. I think the judgment should be affirmed, with costs.

EFFECT OF THE DECISION.

It Makes the Way for a Much-Needed Reform in This City.

The decision of the Court of Appeals leaves the New-York Board of Health free to carry into effect one of the chief reforms recommended by the Tenement House Committee—the introduction of water into every floor of the hundreds of old tenements which dot the city.

These old tenements were formerly private houses, and a large number of them are owned by the corporation of Trinity Church, of which Col. S. V. R. Cruger is controller. There is a nest of several hundred of them within the area of a few blocks around Varick and Spring Streets.

The condition of the Trinity Church tenements was made public last Fall by the Tenement House Committee, of which Richard Watson Gilder was Chairman. By its own experts, as well as by the experts of the Board of Health, and also by the observation of the Commissioners themselves, notably Mr. Gilder, the Tenement House Committee showed that many of these old Trinity tenements not only were unprovided with adequate water supply, but were unsanitary in other respects, and were physically unsafe for human habitation.

The New-York Times supplemented the exposures of the Tenement House Committee by an independent investigation, thoroughly and carefully made. The verdict was to corroborate all that had been adduced before the Tenement House Committee. Many other facts of interest in reference to the Trinity tenements were brought to light.

A personal examination of the tenements disclosed that many of them were mere shells, ramshackle structures of great age. Descriptions of many of the worst of the tenements were published. None of the tenements which had been altered for their present use from old houses was provided with water on more than one floor. In many cases there was no water at all in these old houses, the only hydrant being in the yard.

Unsanitary Houses.

The Board of Health, by its own independent investigation, confirmed the revelations of the Tenement House Committee and The New-York Times in respect to the Trinity tenements. Inspectors of the Board of Health condemned many of the tenements as unsanitary. Still another investigation, this time by the Building Department, showed a number of the tenements to be unsafe. The Building Inspectors reported that some of the old shells should be at once pulled down, while others demanded the prompt strengthening of their foundations.

It appeared from the records of the Board of Health that for a long time the death rate had been abnormally high in the Trinity tenements. In a period of three years under investigation there were 304 deaths in 155 houses, and in this period the total number of deaths ranged as high as nine in a single small tenement.

In the house 84 Charlton Street, which is one of the houses named in the decision of the Court of Appeals, there were four deaths in three years.

The records of the Board of Health showed, further, a very great number of complaints as to the sanitary condition of the Trinity tenements. In some cases there were as many as six or eight complaints against a single house in a period of three years. Nine-tenths of these complaints were found, on investigation, to be well founded.

Attitude of Trinity Church.

The attitude of the Trinity Church Corporation in respect to water in its tenements has been unchanged and unvarying for many years. The corporation has steadily resisted every attempt of the Board of Health to cause the introduction of water on every floor of these buildings.

As long ago as 1864, when the Council of Hygiene and Public Health of the Citizens' Association of New-York made a thorough sanitary census of the city, the Trinity tenements were unsanitary and unprovided with water.

Dr. William C. Hunter of the council reported that the only method consistent with a sanitary condition of the water supply was to distribute water to the floor of each tenement.

The Tenement House Commission of 1884 found a similar condition of evil to prevail among the Trinity tenements, and again the distribution of water on every floor was recommended.

Speaking of the necessity for abundant water in tenements, Dr. Cyrus Edson, one of the New-York Health Commissioners, said on Dec. 21 to a reporter for The New-York Times:

I consider it absolutely necessary for the comfort and well-being of the inhabitants of tenement houses that they should be furnished not only with an abundant supply of water, but that this water should be easily accessible, and this can only be accomplished by having water on every floor of the house.

It is a most wise provision of the law which requires water to be easily accessible to the tenants.

The advantage to be gained is greater cleanliness and the consequent promotion of health. Cleanliness of rooms and cleanliness of person are the A B C of hygiene.

Water should be as free and accessible as light and air, for it is just as essential to health.

If water is not easily accessible the poor will not avail themselves of its advantages. If it must be carried up two or three flights of stairs these people will not use any more than is necessary for drinking and cooking purposes. There will not be much scrubbing or washing done.

It is entirely wrong that poor people should be subjected to such inconveniences to obtain such an essential to life and health.

What Col. Cruger Said.

The opinion on this subject of Col. Cruger, the Controller of the Trinity Church Corporation, was freely expressed to the Tenement House Committee last Fall. Asked as to why the corporation had not followed the request of the Board of Health in regard to the introduction of water in its tenements, Col. Cruger said:

I am satisfied that it was a very extreme exercise of power to require all the modern improvements to be placed in many of these old houses, which are not tenement houses, but old two-story and attic houses. We determined that this question had better be decided, and we considered that it was more in the interest of the tenants, and a more sanitary rule not to have water placed in these old houses than to have it on all the floors. We have a number of old houses where the water is in the yard, and it is accessible to the tenants. In many of the old houses the tenants are dirty and careless, and if there is water through the house they will throw all their slops in the sink, if they have the water there, and the whole place would be nasty and dirty, and I do not hesitate to say that I consider that our tenants in some of these houses are a great deal better off with the water down at the foot of the stairs than if we put it on every floor.

Incidentally Col. Cruger remarked that tenants in Trinity's old tenements could not expect all the modern improvements for $7 a month.

Q.—Do you think that water should be put in those houses? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is there any reason why you should not put water there except the expense? A.—The expense is one element, and I think they are careless in those old houses, and if you put a sink in the hallway they will throw their swill and slops and everything in the sink, and the whole place will be dirty and nasty.

Q.—Wouldn't that happen just as much in a new house? A.—No, Sir; I think not. I think many of these tenants are very careless, and that so long as they are furnished with water I do not think it does them any harm to go down stairs.

Q.—But the sanitary mischief by causing the water to be placed above the first floor would be just as great in a new house as in an old house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. (By Chairman Gilder)—You know the average tenement house in New-York. Do you think the law is extreme in reaching the great majority of such houses with this requirement? A.—I think it is extreme in that regard.

Q.—I mean the great majority of them; of course, there may be exceptions? A.—Yes, Sir; but I think it is. In many of these old houses it is exceedingly hard upon the landlords, and I don't know that it is of much benefit to the tenants to require the large expenditure, which the Board of Health tried to do, in reference to these old houses in putting water all through the houses.

Report of Tenement-House Committee.

The Tenement House Committee, in its report to the Legislature, had this to say on the subject of water in tenements:

The freer use of water by the tenement house population would aid them very materially in their struggle for existence by assisting the elimination from their systems of the poison absorbed in the sunless and airless dwellings. That several hundred thousand people in the city have no proper facilities for keeping their bodies clean is a disgrace to the city and to the civilization of the nineteenth century. These facilities have been used and are abundant in many enlightened nations, and they are being increased in every way possible. The amount of money annually spent in charity in this city amounts to millions, and the question arises whether it be not greater economy to spend more for the preservation of health and the prevention of disease, because less would be then required for the support and care of the sick and helpless. The cultivation of the habit of personal cleanliness has a favorable effect also upon characters, tending to self-respect and decency of life.

The Social Reform Club held a tenement-house-reform mass meeting in Cooper Union on Jan. 30, 1895. Ernest H. Crosby presided, and R. W. Gilder, Felix Adler, and other prominent citizens spoke.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That we read with surprise and distress that Trinity Church has resisted the enforcement of the law which provides that there shall be adequate water supply for domestic purposes in each story of tenement houses, on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and has succeeded in obtaining a ruling to that effect from the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas in the City and County of New-York, in consequence of which the Board of Health has been unable to enforce this statute, so far as it applied to tenement houses built or used for that purpose before the passage of the statute.

Resolved, That we condemn this action of the corporation of Trinity Church, which has thereby become an obstruction to tenement-house reform instead of a leader in it, as it was bound by every consideration of humanity and religion to be.

Col. Gilder's View.

Col. Gilder, in his speech, referring to some of the evils of tenement house life, said:

When greater bathing facilities are demanded for the people, more water in the houses, more smooth pavements, better schoolhouses, more kindergartens, more school playgrounds, (there are nardly any now,) and more rapid transit, when such things as these are demanded, many of which are the commonplaces of other great cities of the world—let us watch those who vote aye, and let us especially watch those who vote no.

Mr. Roger Foster, who argued the case in the Court of Appeals for the Board of Health, the appellant, said last night:

I have not seen the opinion of the Court of Appeals, but there can be no doubt that it upholds the constitutionality of this act. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of this decision to all tenants of "tenement houses in this city." It will not only enable the Board of Health to compel Trinity Church and other land owners to place water upon each floor of their tenement houses, but will also clear away all doubt of the constitutionality of the legislation recommended by the Tenement House Committee of 1894, the bills to carry which into effect are now opposed in the Legislature by certain builders and others, who dispute their constitutionality.

The news of the decision was received with great satisfaction by persons interested in the betterment of homes for the workingman.

Money for the Charitable Institutions.

Controller Fitch said yesterday that he hoped soon to overcome the difficulty that has nearly forced the charitable and correctional institutions that are dependent on the city for support to close their doors. The money that the Board of of Estimate appropriated for the institutions, amounting to $4,000,000, has been tied up because of a clause in the Constitution that provides that the State Board of Charities must furnish reports of the local institutions before the Controller can pay out the money. The Controller to-day wrote to Rhinelander Stewart of the State board and told him of the decision of the Corporation Counsel that the board must furnish the reports. The Controller asked that a blank for the reports that the State board will have to use be submitted to the Corporation Counsel and have that official approve of it. Then when the reports are made the money will be paid. It is now several months overdue.

Good Government Public Meeting.

Good Government Club Z of the Sixth and Seventh Assembly Districts will have a public meeting in its house, 256 Seventh Street, Thursday evening, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock, to consider "The Police Court System of New-York." Among the speakers will be Police Justice Simms and Frank Moss.

Good Government Club E, of the Twelfth Assembly District, has elected Mayor Strong, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, and Charles Stewart Smith honorary members.

Recorder Goff Will Be Referee.

A joint debate of the question, "Resolved, That We Favor the Election of United States Senators by Direct Popular Vote," will take place Friday evening, March 1, between the students of the East Side Evening High School and those of the Sixty-third Street school, in the building of the former, corner of Norfolk and Grand Streets. Recorder John W. Goff has consented to act as referee.

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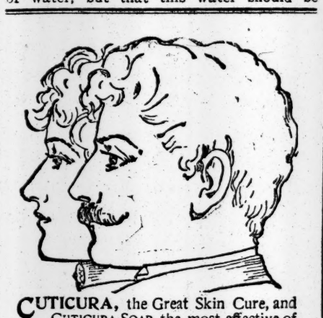

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POWER FOR SUPT. BYRNES

Commissioner Andrews's Plan for Improving the Police.

ONE COMMANDER ALL-POWERFUL

Mayor Strong, Helped by Commissioner and Superintendent, May Not Wait for Albany to Act.

Mayor Strong, with the aid of Commissioner Andrews and Superintendent Byrnes, is evidently determined to reorganize the Police Department without waiting for the Legislature. This fact was made apparent yesterday, when Commisisoner Andrews, at the regular meeting of the Police Board, introduced a set of resolutions providing for reorganization practically on the lines suggested by Superintendent Byrnes before the Lexow Committee.

If this plan is adopted and put into execution, the Albany contingent may "hang up" the Police Commission bill indefinitely without retarding the work of improving the department. As Mr. Andrews is the personal appointee in the board, and the other three Commissioners, Messrs. Murray, Kerwin, and Martin remain only by sufferance, it is fair to suppose that the scheme of reform will be put into execution without much delay, although the matter was put over yesterday until the next meeting of the board.

Mr. Andrews presented two sets of resolutions embodying his plans. The first set read as follows:

Resolved, First, that the three police inspection districts into which the City of New-York is now divided be and are hereby abolished.

Second, That all reports and communications heretofore made to the Inspectors in charge of the several districts be hereafter made directly to the Superintendent of Police, or to such other officers as he may from time to time designate.

Third, Inspectors of Police will at once report to the Superintendent for such duty upon his staff as he may from time to time determine.

Fourth, The Superintendent is hereby authorized to assign to duty at the Central Department one Inspector or Captain of Police in the daytime, and one Inspector or Captain of Police in the nighttime, to receive reports, and returns from precincts; to hear complaints from citizens of violations of law, or of dereliction of duty upon the part of members of the police force, and to perform such other police duties as may be required of them by the Superintendent.

Fifth, All rules and regulations of the Police Department inconsistent with the foregoing resolution are hereby repealed.

The second resolution read:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Police is hereby authorized and empowered to make all assignments to duty of members of the police force, subject to the rules and regulations now in force, and to such other rules and regulations as the Board of Police may from time to time establish. For this purpose the Superintendent of Police is authorized to make such transfers, assignments, and reassignments as the best interest of the service may from time to time require.

Second, In making assignments to duty, or changes thereof, the Superintendent will be governed solely with a view of promoting the discipline and efficiency of the police force. He will recognize and reward long and faithful service, and endeavor to establish the principle that real merit and a faithful performance of duty as officers and gentlemen are the only means of securing advancement in this department.

Third, The Superintendent will report immediately to the Board of Police all changes or assignments made pursuant to these resolutions, stating the duty from which the officer has been relieved, and that to which he has been assigned.

Fourth, All rules and regulations of the Police Department inconsistent with the foregoing resolution are hereby repealed.

Commissioners Martin, Kerwin, and Murray were surprised, to put it mildly, when Commissioner Andrews's resolutions were offered. The latter, taking advantage of the silence caused by astonishment, said, in explanation of his plan:

"I make these suggestions believing them to be practicable. My idea is that the present inspection districts are altogether too large for the purpose and do not answer the best purposes for inspection. It is a mistake to assign an Inspector to a specified district, where his time and manner of making inspections and his personalities are known.

"The term of Inspector is misused. It means virtually commander of a large district, and not an Inspector at all. My ideas as embodied in these resolutions are in line with the tendencies of all governmental matters; that is a concentration of authority. We have a perfect system of telegraphic and telephonic communication with all the precincts, and all the Captains can be called to Headquarters within an hour. There is no occasion for preserving the relic of a former administration which serves no useful purpose. On the other hand, an efficient corps of Inspectors attached to the Superintendent's staff and assigned to duty by him is of very great value."

Commissioner Murray found his voice by the time his colleague had finished, and said in reply:

"The suggestion to abolish the inspection district system has already been before the board, Mr. Commissioner. The Superintendent, himself, proposed such changes last Fall, and at that time the matter was laid over, and no action taken, because of intended legislation affecting the department. We thought such changes as were regarded beneficial to the department would be made through legislation."

President Martin assented to what Mr. Murray said, and added that, in his opinion, there were not enough Inspectors.

"The measure now before the Legislature, creates more inspectors," said Commissioner Martin, "and gives the Superintendent greater powers."

"I agree with you fully that the number of Inspectors is too small," replied Commissioner Andrews. "I intend, in the near future, to ask that some Captains be detailed to the Superintendent to act as Inspectors. The Inspectors should be the confidential agents of the Superintendent.

President Martin then suggested that the resolutions lay over for the present.

"I am in no hurry to have a vote taken on them now," replied Major Andrews. "I will bring them up at the next meeting." The Commissioner then offered the second set of resolutions, giving the Superintendent power to make all details and assignments to duty.

"I was very much surprised," he said, "on coming into this department, to learn that the Superintendent only had the power to make details for three days. He should have absolute power, and charge of all matters of the kind. He is the man who is acquainted with the character and capacity of the men under him, and knows more about his subordinates than we do. The executive head of the department should have in his control the assignment of men to duty and the right to say what his subordinates should do."

"You do not think that any Commissioner would recommend a man for a certain duty who is not qualified, do you?" asked President Martin.

"Oh, no; not at all," responded Major Andrews. "But the Superintendent should have the power to carry out the most vital and important functions connected with his office."

At Mr. Martin's suggestion, the second set of resolutions was also laid over until the next meeting.

The offering of the resolutions caused a stir at Headquarters. Mr. Andrews's action was generally taken as an indication that no matter what changes will be made in the department through legislation, Superintendent Byrnes is going to stay and have control of the police force. Superintendent Byrnes and Commissioner Andrews had several conferences last week, and it is supposed the changes proposed by the Commissioner were discussed.

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MAYOR ON POLICE REORGANIZATION

He Thinks Well of Commissioner Andrews's Propositions.

When asked yesterday what he thought of the changes proposed by Police Commissioner Andrews, Mayor Strong said that while he had not looked closely into all the propositions, he approved of the suggestions in a general way, and was very much pleased with them. While not committing himself to an absolute indorsement of the suggestions, the Mayor evidently thinks very well of them.

"If we should have no legislation at all relating to police reorganization," he said, "I think it will still be possible to improve and reorganize the Police Department. A good way to improve the discipline of the force, in my opinion, might be to enlarge the powers of the Superintendent. The Commissioners may see this in the same light."

Speaking of the Police Inspectors, the Mayor said that he was not certain that the Inspectors were necessary at all, or that the interests of the city would suffer if the office was abolished altogether.

BANQUET OF THE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Statistics of the Enormous Increase in the Business of Fifty Companies.

The Life Insurance Association of New-York held its ninth annual banquet last night at the Hotel Brunswick. The ballroom was decorated with flags, flowers, and ferns. The tables were formed in the shape of the letter "I." A band in the balcony furnished music.

At the guest table were Robert I. Murray, Bishop Potter, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, Joseph A. De Boer, actuary of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont; E. H. Plummer, President of the National Life Insurance Association; Joseph Ashbrook, President of the Provident Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia; Judge W. G. Veasey of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, J. G. McCullough, receiver of the Reading Railroad, and St. George Kempson of The New-York Insurance Journal.

Among others present were Col. Clifford Thomson, Franklin Webster, A. L. J. Smith, T. C. Oviatt of Chicago, Charles A. Jenny, E. F. Phelps of Boston, George F. Hadley, President of the New-Jersey Association; J. Q. Barcus of Indianapolis, D. F. Hendricks of Washington, of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; Frederick Lawyer, Frederick L. Gilbert, William M. Datesman of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Vermont, Max Choen, W. S. Barnaby, Sheppard Homans, President of the Provident Savings Company.

At each plate was a menu in the form of a life-insurance policy. President E. H. Plummer delivered an address of welcome. He said: "The returns of fifty insurance organizations for the year 1894 show that the assets have passed the billion-dollar mark and now stand at $1,075,000,000, an increase in the year of about $85,000,000. During 1894 the surplus of these companies increased $26,000,000, and now amounts to $144,000,000. There was collected in premiums $211,500,000, an increase of $141,000,000. The total reached $265,000,000. Over $118,000,000 was distributed to policy holders in 1894, being $5,500,000 more than in 1893, and making a total paid out in but little more than one-half a century of over $1,750,000,000. These companies added to the amount in force last year $210,000,000 of insurance, making the total now in force about $4,850,000,000, and, in addition to this, the industrial companies have in force another $800,000,000."

Among the other speakers were Bishop Potter, Joseph Ashbrook, Judge W. G. Veasey, and Gen. J. G. McCullough.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—John F. Makley, General Manager of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont; First Vice President—Richard E. Cocheran of the Vermont National Life; Second Vice President—H. A. Appelius, New-York Life, and William Ratcliff, New-England Mutual of Boston; Secretary—William F. Dutcher, ex-Secretary of the Brooooklyn Life; Treasurer—Charles L. Walker of the Massachusetts Mutual.

Abraham Gruber Wins a Point.

At a recent meeting of the Republican election district officers of the Twenty-third Assembly District, held Monday night, F. C. Langley offered an omnibus resolution which indorsed Mayor Strong's appointments in one paragraph, Gov. Morton's administration in another, and in a third praised Assemblyman Judson Lawson for signing the anti-Platt pronunciamento in Albany, and declared that Police Commissioners Kerwin and Murray should be removed.

Abraham Gruber, a Platt Republican, succeeded in getting the subjects separated. Then the resolutions relative to the Governor and the Mayor were adopted without opposition.

The proposition to indorse Mr. Lawson, who is the Assemblyman from the Twenty-third District, and to recommend the removal of Messrs. Kerwin and Murray was defeated by a vote of 36 to 22, after a heated discussion.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

5:10 A. M.—Central Bridge Hotel, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Macomb's Dam Lane; William F. Renahan, occupant; damage, $12,000.

6 A. M.—108 Eighth Avenue; damage trifling.

8:15 A. M.—203 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; barn of A. Ayres; damage slight.

10:30 A. M.—251 Seventh Avenue; Pasker Janneppe, occupant; damage slight.

11 A. M.—2,317 First Avenue; Bernard Weinstein; candy; damage slight.

11:30 A. M.—5 Mott Street; Joseph Mendrey; dwelling; damage slight.

12:30 P. M.—Sutton Place; Marcus Weyl; dwelling; damage, $3,500.

3:35 P. M.—456 West Forty-fifth Street; chimney; damage, $25.

3:40 P. M.—350 East Ninety-first Street; John Drew, occupant; damage, $10.

5:10 P. M.—58 Norfolk Street; Samuel Hyman; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—121 West Seventy-third Street; chimney; damage slight.

6 P. M.—36 Pitt Street; Morris Freedman; damage trifling.

7:10 P. M.—14 East Seventieth Street; James H. Benedict; damage trifling.

GEN. BOOTH'S GOOD BYE

Farewell Address to Friends in Music Hall.

TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND TO-DAY

Greeted by a Large Gathering of Citizens and Officers and Privates of the Salvation Army.

Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army, who will sail for England on the steamship Paris to-day, bade farewell to a host of friends and admirers at Music Hall last night. The spacious hall was crowded in every part. There were present a large number of members of the Salvation Army from this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

Gen. Booth sat on the platform, surrounded by 500 officers and soldiers of the army. With him were Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, and the Rev. Henry Wilson of the Christian Alliance.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Col. Lawley of the General's staff, and then James Talcott was called to preside.

Col. Lawley and Major Milan sang the hymn, "My Sins Rose as High as Mountains," the audience joining in the chorus.

Commander Ballington Booth read an address of farewell to Gen. Booth, in which it was stated that since the General landed in this country, a little over six months ago, he had traveled 18,453 miles, had spent 847 hours in the cars, and 429 hours in active business. He had made 47 brief and 293 long addresses, had spoken to 437,500 people, and in 24 weeks had saved 2,200 souls. In behalf of the staff officers and soldiers of the army in this country, he bade the General farewell and invoked the blessings of God upon his work.

In reply, Gen. Booth made an address which stirred the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and ejaculations of "Amen," and "Hallelujah." He said in part:

I have just passed through one of the grandest and probably one of the most important campaigns that I have been engaged in since I gave myself to Jesus as a living sacrifice, fifty years ago, and began to wander about the world seeking the salvation of the Lord's people. For whatever good I have accomplished, and whatever benefit the Salvation Army has been in the world, the glory belongs to Him, for it is the Lord that doeth all things well.

Since I landed on this continent in Newfoundland, over six months ago, I have visited all the large cities in the United States and Canada, and have been received with open arms and warm hearts, and I am grateful to the American people for their kindness.

Some people believed that the world was getting better, and that the millennium was rapidly approaching, but this is an error. There are more people in the world to-day outside the pale of Christianity than ever before. I protest against the idea that it is optional in man to work for the salvation of the soul. It is not optional, but imperative, and at the final judgment all will be held to a strict accountability for the lost souls of the unregenerate.

The safe side of hell is the outside, and it is better to be in heaven than in hell. There has been a great deal said about the divinity of the Bible. I am for the Bible and I suppose you have. Take the Bible, what will you have left? What will you have to do? You will have to rewrite the Bible, for you cannot get on without it. What the world wants is more saints. There are only two classes in the world—the saints and the sinners, the righteous and the unrighteous. We want less of sentimentality, and more of realization.

I am told that there are 12,000,000 professing Christians in this country. Now, what an amount of good these Christians could do if they were working Christians, but they are only Christians in sentiment.

You must keep up your fight. You cannot do anything without fighting. Go on with your social operations. Stick to the poor, and by and by the rich will come to you. They ought to have come to you long ago. Drink is an evil. Pray for the saloon-keepers. Keep to the principle that no man or woman can be admitted to the army who tastes, touches, or handles the vile stuff. You have won a great victory over prejudice, but there is still a great sentiment against you, for your work is misunderstood, and misinterpreted. Go on with your slumming, for there you are doing a vast deal of good.

In conclusion the General bade his hearers an affecting farewell and expressed the hope that he would be spared to visit them again next year.

"Hallelujah" was then sung by the members of the army and the audience, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Wilson.

Hundreds of those present about the aged General bade him an affectionate farewell and expressed fervent hopes for his welfare.

An invitation was extended to the members of the Salvation Army to assemble at the wharf of the American Line this morning to bid good-bye to their departing General.

CITIZENS WHO FAVOR SUNDAY OPENING

Large Meeting at Terrace Garden, at Which Definite Action Was Taken.

A large number of people gathered in the Terrace Garden audience room last night to take action in favor of changes in the excise law to permit the opening of saloons on Sunday. John B. Pannes was made Chairman, and J. M. Jacobs Secretary.

Speeches were made by Dr. John Fredericks, ex-Senator John J. Boyd, and ex-Assemblyman Otto Kempner. The Secretary announced that he had received the credentials of the representatives of over 100 societies and organizations, having a total membership of 150,000.

D. S. Heinerdinger, President of the Cigar Packers' Union, No. 251, made a bitter attack on capitalists and was hissed. He left the hall in company with George Huzbry, ex-walking delegate of the German Waiters' Union, whose anarchical tirade was also hissed.

Resolutions favoring more liberal excise and Sunday laws were adopted, and the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen to devise ways and means to further the object of the meeting and to bring it to the consideration of the Legislature. The committee will call a mass meeting of citizens for the purpose of urging the Governor, Legislature, and Mayor to make such changes in the law as may be just and reasonable.

Contest for a Tammany Leadership.

There is likely to be a contest over the Tammany leadership of the Seventh Assembly District, left vacant by the death of ex-Alderman Joseph Martin.

Police Commissioner Martin is said to have asked William P. Mitchell, who was ex-Alderman Martin's associate leader, to take charge of the district, but the opposition to Mr. Mitchell has centred on Louis Hanneman, Corporation Attorney, and he proposes to make a fight to get control of the district.

Francois Coppee Very Ill.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Post will tomorrow print a dispatch from Paris saying that François Coppée, the author and poet, is suffering from inflammation of the lungs, and, it is feared, is dying.

Baron von der Goltz Is Ill.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Baron von der Goltz, the Admiral in Chief, is sick with influenza and inflammation of the lungs. His condition is serious, and much anxiety is felt.

Saturday Night

We close the Bowery Store forever.

Suits that we made (to order) earlier in the season for $30 to $40 we are now making for

$16.00 and $20.00.

OVERCOATS & TROUSERS IN PROPORTION.

It's your fault, not ours, if you keep garments not satisfactory.

Money returned.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth St.,
Bowery and Spring St.

SOME GARMENTS MADE AT BROADWAY STORE AND RETURN C. O. D'S. CONSISTING OF SUITS, OVERCOATS, ULSTERS AND TROUSERS, HALF PRICE, AT BOWERY STORE ONLY.

JUDGE PRYOR ON MATRIMONY

Bickerings Numerous in First Years—True Honeymoon from Twenty-fifth to Fiftieth Year.

"Pryor on the Marriage Tie" may soon come to be compiled if the present grist of divorce business continues much longer in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas. Since Judge Pryor took charge in this branch of the Common Pleas on the 1st of the month, there have been an unusually large number of interesting cases arising out of marital infelicity.

In every instance the Judge, who has very old-fashioned ideas on the sanctity of the marriage relation, has done what he could to make the unyoking of fretful husbands and complaining wives as slow and careful a process as possible, in the belief that if time were only granted many of the disaffected couples would be reconciled again.

Mrs. Clara L. Von Bloem's suit for a separation from Paul H. Von Bloem came before the Judge yesterday on a motion by Mrs. Von Bloem's lawyer, Otto Horwitz, for alimony. The Von Bloems were married only three years, when they separated last November. Mrs. Von Bloem alleges that her husband was outrageously cruel and brutal toward her. Mr. Von Bloem, who is a bank clerk, declares it is a case of too much mother-in-law. Mr. Horwitz, in presenting the case of his client, a handsome young woman of about twenty-five, said:

"Von Bloem, a man of education and standing, slapped his wife's face within a few weeks after their marriage. He booted her in the face, and kicked her out of the house."

"Have you tried to effect a reconciliation?" asked the Judge, always keeping the main point in sight. "You should not go to law if it can possibly be avoided."

"We have, your Honor," declared Mr. Horwitz, "Mr. Van Bloem's counsel and myself labored earnestly to bring this young couple together again, but in vain. My client declares that she would sooner jump into the river than live with this man again."

"That is too bad," said the Judge, and then he added something that will be read with unusual interest by all married people, but especially those of the younger ones who have had little domestic differences.

"My observation, if not experience," said the Judge, who has been a married man about forty years, "is that disagreements are most frequent at first in married life. With time the yoke wears easier, and the true honeymoon is from the twenty-fifth to the fiftieth year."

The counsel on both sides bowed in acquiescence, and then Mr. Horwitz continued his argument. He said that, besides being cruel, Von Bloem had neglected to support his wife.

"There is a little boy of two," Mr. Horwitz continued, "and this man with $2,000 a year refused to buy clothes for his child. When the wife showed him a list of things which the baby needed, the husband wouldn't buy them or give her the money."

Judge Pryor directed that Von Bloem must pay to his wife $15 a week alimony and then asked Mr. Horwitz what counsel fee he wanted.

"I don't want a fee from either husband or wife," declared the lawyer. "Whatever money there is in the case should go to the mother and the child."

Judge Pryor nodded approvingly, and Mr. Horwitz and his client left the courtroom.

TO FORMULATE A REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME

A Conference of Party Leaders Soon to be Held in Washington.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—President Tracy of the Republican National League has called a special meeting of the Executive Committee to meet at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, March 2, to make arrangements for the National Convention, which will be held in Cleveland June 19.

It is the intention of the league officers to bring about a conference of the league committee, leading Republicans in Washington, and the managers of that party to discuss and decide on party policies for the future.

Among other matters to come before the conference will be the advisability of keeping the tariff question before the people and the formulation of a more satisfactory policy on the silver question.

Suicide of a Labor Leader.

Meyer Damps, fifty-two years old, a cigarmaker and a well-known labor leader, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head on the third floor of 371 East Fourth Street, where he lived with his wife and eight children.

He was alone in a front room at the time. He died just as his wife rushed screaming into the room after the shooting.

The dead man had not worked at his trade for sixteen years. He supported his family on a salary which he received as Financial Secretary of Cigarmakers' Union, No. 144, whose headquarters are in Eighth Street. Since New Year's he had complained of pains in his head, and it is supposed that temporary insanity prompted him to kill himself. He left no explanation.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

St. Louis, Feb. 26.—The seven-story building at Ninth Street and Washington Avenue was damaged by fire this evening. The stocks of Friedman Brothers & Schaefer, boots and shoes, and Glaser Brothers, dry goods, were damaged $50,000; fully insured.

Warren, Penn., Feb. 26.—Fire destroyed Hood, Gale & Co.'s veneering works and the Cobham Table Works; loss, $100,000, with $75,000 insurance.

Dalton, Ohio, Feb. 26.—The Schultz Carriage Works burned; loss, $9,000; insurance, $2,500. The Presbyterian Church was badly damaged.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Feb. 26.—Fire destroyed the servants' quarters of the Sherwood House; loss, $3,000; fully insured.

Lowell, Mass., Feb. 26.—The cigar factory of W. H. I. Hayes burned; loss, $25,000.

Albany, Feb. 26.—The Press Club was damaged $5,000 by fire to-night.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY WINS

Continued from Page 1.

that the amendment was in order—yeas 40, nays 16.

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Hunton, (Dem., Va.)
Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Kyle, (Pop., S. D.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Lindsey, (Dem., Ky.)
Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Blanchard, (Dem., La.)	Manderson, (Rep., Neb.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Mantle, (Rep., Mon.)
Butler, (Dem., S. C.)	Martin, (Dem., Kan.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Call, (Dem., Fla.)	Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)
Cameron, (Rep., Penn.)	Morrill, (Rep., Vt.)
Carey, (Rep., Wyoming.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Chandler (Rep., N. H.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyoming.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Ransom, (Dem., N. C.)
Dixon, (Rep., R. I.)	Roach, (Dem., N. D.)
Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.)	Sherman, (Rep., Ohio.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Stewart, (Pop., Nev.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Squire, (Rep., Wash.)
Gordon, (Dem., Ga.)	Walsh, (Dem., Ga.)
Gray, (Dem., Del.)	Washburn, (Rep., Minn.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)
Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)	

NAYS.

Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Mills., (Dem., Texas.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Brice, (Dem., Ohio.)	Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
Gorman, (Dem., Md.)	Turpie, (Dem., Ind.)
Harris, (Dem., Tenn.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.)
McLaurin, (Dem., Miss.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)

Mr. McLaurin, (Dem., Miss.,) argued against the amendment as an unconstitutional appropriation of the public money. He held that Congress had no constitutional power to grant a bounty as in the McKinley act; so that that act not only did not become a contract, but did not become a law. It was a mere act unauthorized by the Constitution, and therefore void and of no effect.

Mr. McLaurin was on the floor for an hour and a quarter, most of the time being taken up in the reading of a decision on the sugar bounty by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Before taking his seat, he offered an amendment requiring the payment to be made in silver coin. This was ruled out of order.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) argued in favor of the sugar bounty amendment. He ridiculed the constitutional argument of Mr. McLaurin, and said that the principle of it was to declare it unconstitutional for individuals to pay their honest debts. That, he said, would save Senators from much embarrassment in public affairs, as well as being a great convenience for many of them individually.

Gorman's Reason for Opposition.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) expressed the hope that the sugar bounty amendment would not be adopted, on account of the large amount of money involved. He had, when the last tariff bill was before the Senate, endeavored to have the interests of the sugar producers protected because he thought that their case was a strong one. He had recognized then, as he recognized to-day, that they had a very strong claim, appealing to the justice and fairness of every man. But Congress had declared that their case should not be provided for then, as it came now purely as a claim. As a claim it ought to be considered on its merits, and on a report from the department of the Government in control of the matter, but not on an appropriation bill. It was his firm conviction, after the most careful and patient investigation for the last two or three months, that the sugar provision of the last tariff law (in view of the revolution that had taken place in the manufacture of sugar throughout the world,) had placed the American sugar industry in the most unfortunate position. He believed that, with the bounties paid by other Governments, it was impossible either for the beet sugar industry or the cane sugar industry to live in this country five years. He did not believe that sugar could be refined in this country five years longer, except the higher grades, such as cut loaf, if the Germans continued to produce sugar as they had done in the last year. He regretted that the great sugar industry should be destroyed in this country. There was no parallel to the success which the Germans had had under their system, by which they not only manufactured all the sugar for their own consumption, but exported sugar to England and America; and in this year, 1894-5, they had produced 1,000,000 tons more than in the previous year. The price of the German sugar today was, delivered in Baltimore or New-York, within a fraction of the cost of production in the United States.

He regretted also that the sugar interest in his own State—slight in comparison with Louisiana and other States—was absolutely destroyed. It was impossible to keep that part of the commerce in Baltimore, and with it had gone all the coffee trade of that great port. Therefore, in opposing the amendment, it was not because he did not think it had merit. It was not because he did not think that such a claim, as between individuals, would not appeal to fair dealing and honesty. But, in view of all that had occurred, in view of the condition of the Treasury, this particular proposition should have come from a committee, and should have been presented to Congress as all other claims are presented, and should be decided on its merits. Other provisions of policy, Mr. Gorman said, would soon be presented to the Senate on the pending bill, looking to the meeting of a deficiency in the Treasury. He would not go into that matter now. But no man could doubt, when the facts were presented and the figures known, that the current expenses of the Government were being paid to-day, and had been paid for the last two years, from the sale of bonds; and that, unless further provision were made for the current expenses of the Government by issuing other evidences of debt, there was not, and could not be, during this fiscal year, money enough by $60,000,000 to meet the current expenses of the Government. That being the condition of the Treasury, he protested against putting the sugar bounty provision on an appropriation bill.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.)—The only question that occurs to me, after the remarks of the Senator from Maryland, is whether the sugar bounty amendment is not as appropriate to this bill as is an amendment proposing to supply a deficiency in the revenue, or to regulate the method of issuing bonds.

Wants a Bounty on Silver.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) moved to amend the amendment by requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase 4,000,000 ounces of silver a month for the period of eight months, at the market price in New-York, to be coined from time to time into silver dollars, "in furtherance of a contract heretofore entered into between the Government of the United States and the people of the United States." He argued that if there ever was a contract entered into in good faith it was that whereby the Government said to the people of the West that if they undertook the mining of gold and silver the Government would coin their gold freely and purchase their silver at its market price. No appeal could be made with greater force than one on the part of the silver miners of the West. There could be no argument applying to the producers of sugar that did not apply equally to the producers of silver.

The amendment was excluded on a point of order—yeas, 13; nays, 50. The Senators who voted that it was in order were Messrs. Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Brice, (Dem., Ohio,) Cameron, (Rep., Penn.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) McLaurin, (Dem., Miss.,) Mantle, (Rep., Mon.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) Teller, (Rep., Col.,) Walsh, (Dem., Ga.,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) moved to amend the amendment by adding to it a proviso that there shall be paid to the sheep owners of the United States, to be distributed among them pro rata, according to the amount of wool produced by each, an amount equal to 5 cents per pound on all domestic wool produced in the United States during the calendar year 1895. After an argument in support of his amendment, it was decided out of order.

Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.,) opposed the sugar-bounty amendment, on the ground that the Senators from Louisiana had voted to abolish the bounty by voting for the Tariff bill, and that to grant their people a bounty now would be "to put a premium on impotence."

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) in furtherance of the same idea, moved to strike out of the amendment the words "owners of sugar cane." Inasmuch, he said, as the Senators from Louisiana voted for the repeal of the bounty—in voting for the Tariff act—the people of the United States were acquitted from any obligation to the people of Louisiana in that matter. The vote of one of them would have defeated that measure. One of them (Mr. Blanchard) had voted against it and had, on full deliberation and reflection, changed his vote. In the face of that desire of a sovereign State he (Mr. Hoar) would not force on those unwilling sugar producers a bounty which their Senators had rejected and repudiated. One result, Mr. Hoar added, of the passage of the Tariff act of 1894 had been to reduce the price of cotton to 5 cents a pound, and if the sages at the other end of the Capitol and the sage at the other end of the avenue had power for two years longer they would have brought cotton down to 3 cents a pound.

Mr. Hoar's amendment was rejected, and then the vote was taken on the first clause of Mr. Blackburn's amendment—appropriating $238,289 for the sugar produced up to Aug. 28, 1894, on which bounty had not been paid. It was agreed to—yeas, 46; nays, 20—as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Manderson, (Rep., Neb.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Mantle, (Rep., Mon.)
Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.)	Martin, (Dem., Kan.)
Blanchard, (Dem., La.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Caffrey, (Dem., La.)	Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon.)
Camden, (Dem., W. Va.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Cameron, (Rep., Penn.)	Morrill, (Rep., Vt.)
Carey, (Rep., Wy.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyom.,)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Power, (Rep., Mon.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Dixon, (Rep., R. I.)	Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Roach, (Dem., N. D.)
Gordon, (Dem., Ga.)	Stewart, (Pop., Nev.)
Gray, (Dem., Del.)	Squire, (Rep., Wash.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Washburn, (Rep., Minn.)
Hunton, (Dem., Va.)	Walsh, (Dem., Ga.)
Kyle, (Pop., S. D.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)

NAYS.

Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Jones, (Dem., Ark.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	McLaurin, (Dem., Miss.)
Brice, (Dem., Ohio.)	Mills, (Dem., Texas.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.)
Cockerell, (Dem., Mo.)	Palmer, (Dem., Ill.)
Coke, (Dem., Texas.)	Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.)
Gorman, (Dem., Md.)	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Turpie, (Dem., Ind.)
Harris, (Dem., Tenn.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)

The vote was then taken on the second clause of the sugar bounty amendment appropriating $5,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1895, and it was agreed to—yeas, 36; nays, 25.

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	Manderson, (Rep., Neb.)
Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Mantle, (Rep., Mon.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Martin, (Dem., Kan.)
Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Blanchard, (Dem., La.)	Morrill, (Rep., Vt.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Camden, (Dem., W. Va.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Cameron, (Rep., Penn.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Gordon, (Dem., Ga.)	Roach, (Dem., N. D.)
Gray, (Dem., Del.)	Squire, (Rep., Wash.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Steward, (Pop., Nev.)
Hunton, (Dem., Va.)	Walsh, (Dem., Ga.)
Kyle, (Pop., S. D.)	Washburn, (Rep., Minn.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)

NAYS.

Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Brice, (Dem., Ohio.)	McLaurin, (Dem., Miss.)
Carey, (Rep., Wyo.)	Mills, (Dem., Tex.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyo.)	Palmer, (Dem., Ill.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Coke, (Dem., Tex.)	Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Power, (Rep., Mon.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
Gorman, (Dem., Md.)	Turpie, (Dem., Ind.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Harris, (Dem., Tenn.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)
	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)

The Senate then at 6 P. M. took a recess till 8 P. M., the evening session to be for the passage of bills on the calendar that are unobjected to.

But one other amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was disposed of today. It was on the subject of the protection of public lands from timber depredations. The House had appropriated $90,000 for that purpose; the Appropriations Committee had recommended a reduction to $60,000, and Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) had proposed an amendment to make the figure $120,000. The discussion of that question occupied nearly two hours, and the question was finally decided in favor of the committee—30 to 25.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—American Water Color Society's Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—A Country Sport.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Architectural League Exhibition.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:00—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:00.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Matinée, 2:30.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Daughters of Eve. Matinée, 2:00—Camille.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Sandow's Trocadero Vaudevilles.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Goldfische.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	26	27	3:30 P. M.	30	28
6 A. M.	29	27	6 P. M.	26	25
9 A. M.	32	24	9 P. M.	26	22
12 M.	33	24	12 P. M.	26	20

Average temperature yesterday.....22¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 28½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....32 1-5
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 1.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A HARMLESS DEAD-LOCK.

Two factions in the United States Senate have managed to get themselves into a ridiculous situation—a not uncommon occurrence for factions in that body, or for the entire Senate, but in this case the contention of two mischievous forces is likely to be to the advantage of the country. One faction desires to repeal the laws authorizing loans; another desires to give the Treasury authority to borrow money on certificates, but forbidding it to borrow on bonds except after twenty days' advertising. The first faction is the victim of gross ignorance, and we regret very much that a man who has done such good work in the past as Senator Mills should be found leading it. The second faction is inspired by "cussedness," tempered by cowardice. Its main object is to condemn the method of the recent loan, and to conceal that it proposes a new form of loan, which the Treasury may not need, and which it ought not to have if it is to be coupled with condemnation of the past. Neither faction can hope to carry its proposition except as an amendment to an appropriation bill, and each will defeat such a bill to spite the other. If any important appropriation bill is defeated, an extra session becomes very probable, if not certain. Neither faction wants an extra session. Hence the set-off.

The situation, as we have said, is ridiculous. It is also disgraceful. It adds to the legitimate reasons for general and intense disgust at the conduct and character of the United States Senate. Unfortunately, there is no reason to suppose that after the 4th of March the Senate will be any better. It may be a good deal worse. Meanwhile, we may be thankful that the Administration, by its courage, resolution, and wisdom, has provided the country for some time to come with ample protection against the vicious vagaries of Congress. Moreover, while Mr. Cleveland remains President the Congress will be powerless for affirmative injury. Before his term expires the people will have a chance to select other and better representatives.

PROVIDING FOR BAD GOVERNMENT.

The interesting process of making charters for cities on paper goes on. Among the latest prepared by a commission is one intended for the use of Hartford, Conn., and it is curious as carrying the bi-partisan idea to an extreme as a means of getting non-partisanship in municipal administration. As it is proposed to have the city election in April, the desired result ought to be possible without resorting to an experiment that has already proved a failure elsewhere.

It is proposed to have a legislative body of considerable powers in the City Council, consisting of five members elected at large and two from each of the twelve wards, but the same political party can nominate only one candidate for Councilman in a ward, and the voter can vote for but one. This would insure twelve for each party, with a balance of power in the hands of the party electing the five at large.

The Mayor, Controller, Treasurer, and Collector are made elective officers for concurrent terms of four years. All the Mayor's appointments would have to be submitted to the City Council for confirmation, but the various administrative departments are made multi-headed and mostly bi-partisan. There is to be a Finance Department, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Council, and four other citizens appointed by the Mayor, not more than two of whom can belong to the same political party. Provision is made for Departments of Police, Fire, Streets, Water, and Public Health, each consisting of six members and all bi-partisan. The Department of Parks is an exception to the bi-partisan arrangement, and is to consist of ten Commissioners, each holding office for ten years, and one being appointed each year after the system is in full operation.

This charter is to be submitted to the Connecticut Legislature for enactment, and is chiefly interesting for its extensive application of the bi-partisan principle. While the most important thing in efforts to improve city government is to separate it, so far as possible, from party politics, the inevitable effect of this "principle" is to keep it inextricably associated with politics. However much the people might be disposed to ignore party politics in their City Government, this would compel attention to it. It would force politics upon them, and in a form which would practically put the selection of the politicians for office out of their hands. It would put the two party machines in absolute control, with the privilege of dividing the offices equally between them.

After this was done there would be virtually no responsibility, personal or party. No person could determine the conduct of any department of the service, and no party could control it. The equal division of "heads" would make everything a matter of bargain, or else of quarrel, with a dead-lock every time. Where one machine has the opportunity to rule, the people may keep it in check by the chance of overthrowing it, and may actually overthrow it if it goes far wrong. But if power is put in the hands of two machines working together, they will be impregnable so long as they agree. This seems to us the best possible device for giving politicians absolute control and reducing the power of the people to a minimum and of making sure of the worst possible city government. But if the Connecticut Legislature thinks best to try it on Hartford, the result will be watched with interest.

DO STRIKES EVER PAY?

The annual report of the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, just submitted to the Legislature of that State, contains some significant statements.

In the first place, it says that while strikes have been frequent they have been "for the most part without effect," which means that in most cases the temporary loss to both employers and employed has brought no benefit to either. It may be added that every unsuccessful strike necessarily weakens the organization concerned in it.

But the report adds that it is "safe to say" that even when a strike has been either wholly or partially successful it "has cost the winners far more than the results were worth," besides subjecting the employer to great trouble and anxiety, as well as pecuniary loss. This is as much as to say that the record in Massachusetts shows that while most strikes fail, those that are rated as successful never pay.

Another statement of equal significance is that "whenever the parties to a controversy have been willing to accept a fair settlement," arbitration and conciliation have produced beneficial results to all concerned, and there has been no cessation of business or loss of earnings while the proceedings were pending.

Willingness to accept a fair settlement is the key to the whole difficulty. It is strange that labor organizations refuse to accept the uniform lesson of experience, and their trouble seems to be the autocratic body known as the Board of Walking Delegates, whose importance and emolument depend upon strikes. If the walking delegates were abolished, and committees instituted with a view to reaching a full understanding and a "fair settlement," in cases of controversy, there would be no occasion for strikes, which are rarely successful and never beneficial, and arbitration would be made easy where agreement could not be reached without it. Strikes mark a backward stage in the progress of labor organization, and are no longer either necessary or useful.

THE CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

The Constitution of the State of New-York (Art. V., Sec. 9,) says: "Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive. * * * Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section." This is a very simple, clear, and comprehensive statement of a perfectly plain principle which is now the fundamental law of the State, and which the Legislature is bound to enforce through laws appropriate and adequate. That principle is that merit and fitness shall determine appointments—not politics, not favoritism, not personal considerations of any sort, but fitness and merit, and these alone. The means for ascertaining these qualifications are also fixed by the Constitution. It must be done by competitive examinations, so far as practicable. Nor is the question of how far competitive examinations are "practicable" one for the uncontrolled and irresponsible discretion of the appointing power. It is a question to be determined in the light of actual experience, which in this matter is ample. It has been shown by trial, in various States, in the Federal service, in a great variety of offices, and for a long period of years, that the method designated by the Constitution is in reality practicable with such rare exceptions that the rule may be said to be universal. It is so nearly so that any one seeking to deny it must assume the burden of proof. Any exception must be definitely and conclusively established to be accepted as just.

In present practice there is a large and important body of officers whose appointment is to all intents and purposes arbitrary, not necessarily depending on merit and fitness, and, as a matter of fact, sometimes made in disregard of these qualifications. We refer to the clerks, deputy clerks, assistants, and attendants in the various courts throughout the State, but more especially in the City and County of New-York. Under the Consolidation act of 1882 and amendments, for the Court of Common Pleas the Judges appoint and may remove at pleasure a clerk, a deputy clerk, and twelve assistants; for the Superior Court the Judges appoint and may at pleasure remove a clerk, a deputy clerk, and thirteen assistants. In the Surrogate's Court the Surrogate appoints all clerks, officers, and attendants, subject, as to number and compensation, to the revision of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. In the City Court the Judges appoint a clerk, who appoints three deputies and eleven assistants. In each of the eleven district courts a clerk and assistant are appointed by the Justices. The Recorder, City Judge, and Judge of the Court of General Sessions each appoint a clerk and five deputies. For the Board of Police Justices there are six police clerks. The terms and salaries of these clerks differ considerably and so do the extent and importance of their duties. But the general nature of the duties is the same, increasing in difficulty and in responsibility for the higher courts.

All these officers are such as may with entire certainty be selected for merit and fitness, tested by examination, and under proper conditions by competitive examination. It must be remembered that competitive examination does not fix upon a single person who must be appointed. It determines a certain number, usually three, from whom choice is to be made. It is entirely practicable to provide a competitive examination which no applicants not specially competent could pass, and from which the really competent would be sure to come out among the highest. In other words, these offices are clearly embraced in the requirements of the Constitution as to the civil service and in the specific methods designated to comply with these requirements. It is the duty of the Legislature to make laws to provide for the enforcement of the Constitution in this regard. We shall have occasion from time to time to demonstrate in what way and to what degree such enforcement of the Constitution is needed.

TRINITY'S TENEMENTS.

The court of highest authority in the State has declared that "the supply of water to the general public in a city has become not only a luxury, but an absolute necessity for the maintenance of the public health and safety." This puts the stamp of judicial sanction upon the theories of sanitary experts. The privilege of the morning bath ripens into an easement.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in which this language is used may well be called extraordinary. It is comparatively of small moment that the court has rebuked the Trinity Corporation for its mediaeval and inhuman tenement-house policy, and that the corporation must now pay a round sum in fines for disobeying the Board of Health. The important result of the decision is that the board can now compel owners of tenements to comply with the law by providing a supply of water on every floor. The statute is declared to be a proper and valid use of the police power, and the court hardens its heart against the plea that the introduction of water will be expensive to the owners of tenement property.

This remarkable decision sustains not only the Board of Health, but The Times as well, in its missionary labors with the Trinity Corporation. Trinity would be in a better position to-day if, acting on The Times's advice, it had voluntarily adopted a policy of tenement reform.

REV. BEATTY AND COL. BOB.

It is quite safe to say that Col. Bob Ingersoll is at present enjoying himself hugely. He derives his enjoyment largely from holding up Christianity and its professors to "contempt, ridicule, and indignation," to quote the language of an English decision. When he can induce a professor of Christianity to hold himself up to contempt and ridicule his joy knows no bounds. And this he appears to have succeeded in doing with the Rev. Henry T. Beatty of the First Presbyterian Church of Hoboken.

It appears that there is an ancient statute in New-Jersey aimed at the offense of blasphemy, and enacted at a time when the establishment of any divergence from the established religion was regarded as blasphemy by the whole English-speaking world. Under this statute not only would come all "Turks, Jews, infidels, and heretics," but also anybody who ventured to hold and express his own opinion upon religious subjects. Unitarians and Universalists had not then been invented, or the statute would pretty surely have been put into operation against them. When it was announced that Col. Bob was going to deliver a Sunday evening lecture in Hoboken the Rev. Mr. Beatty looked up this musty ordinance, and, finding that it certainly applied to Col. Bob's usual Sunday talks, actually brought it to the attention of the Mayor of Hoboken, requesting that functionary to prohibit Col. Bob from speaking, since he was persuaded, on information and belief, that Col. Bob was going to blaspheme. His Honor did not see his way to preventing blasphemy, and apparently counseled his petitioner to wait until Col. Bob had actually blasphemed and then bring to bear upon him the terrors of the old law. At any rate, the reverend enforcer of the statute attended Col. Bob's lecture and took copious notes upon the same, which he has since submitted to his counsel to know if the blasphemy-act can be invoked against him.

The preliminary part of these proceedings being communicated to Col. Bob necessarily gladdened his heart. It is meat and drink to him, as it was to Touchstone in the play to see a man like his reverend persecutor, and he and his audience had more fun than usual. Col. Bob has at times been accused by envious rivals (in the forensic and not the blasphemous business) of not knowing very much law, but he had taken the obvious precaution of reading up the New-Jersey statute, and he found no difficulty in saying whatever he liked, while at the same time evading its terms to his own satisfaction. This line of action made the unthinking hunger in the same proportion that it made the judicious Mr. Beatty grieve. It seems that that vindicator of morals is not yet satisfied that Col. Bob did not, for all his caution, lay himself liable to the statute. It is to be hoped that he may not be satisfied and that he may procure the indictment and trial of Col. Bob. The trial, with the defendant appearing in person, would not only promote public gayety, but it would have the salutary effect of holding up the obsolete statute for public examination.

The law of blasphemy and blasphemous libel is really in a most confused condition on both sides of the Atlantic. The state of the English law is made the subject of an article in the current number of The Westminster Review. A great many contradictory decisions have been made since Sir Matthew Hale, two centuries ago, laid down the famous dictum that "Christianity is part of the law of England," a dictum that has since caused one English lawyer to ask another how he would set to work to draw an indictment against a man for not loving his neighbor as himself.

The late Chief Justice Coleridge declared that a man might attack "even the fundamentals of religion if the decencies of controversy were observed," but the late Justice Stephen argued, with great force, that any attack upon Christian doctrines was criminal in whatever manner it was expressed, and that free religious discussion could not be carried on without breaking the English law.

This dispute does not concern Col. Bob, for it is well known that he deals freely in the "scoffing, flippant, and indecorous remarks and comments upon the Scriptures," which, according to the standard English treatise on Slander and Libel, are "offenses against the common law," and are undoubtedly contemplated by the statute of New-Jersey. But what shall we say of the minister who undertakes in the year 1895 to revive this statute for the purpose of punishing the discourses of Col. Bob? His bumps should be felt by the common phrenologist under circumstances of the utmost possible publicity.

FRANCE AND AMERICAN CATTLE.

While the exclusion of American cattle from France by the decree published yesterday will affect very injuriously our export trade it will not necessarily work so great injury as is indicated in the remarks of Mr. Nelson Morris, the Chicago packer, who says that we shipped $18,000,000 worth of cattle and meat products to France last year, and that this entire trade will be destroyed by the new order.

The values of cattle and meat products exported to France in the last two calendar years are shown below:

	1893.	1894.
Cattle	$30,060	$1,197,540
Canned beef	559,935	486,860
Salt beef	24,409	42,949
Tallow	521,087	67,163
Bacon	....	395,464
Hams	3,775	43,814
Pork	8,385	15,866
Lard	1,672,252	2,785,603
Oleo oil	138,581	....

The decree relates only to live cattle. It will be seen that our export trade with France last year in cattle and all meat products was less than $6,000,000. The trade in live cattle, however, was growing rapidly, having increased in one year from $30,000 to nearly $1,200,000. This is now stopped.

RETIREMENT FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.

Senator Frye has done a good service in attaching to the Naval Appropriation bill a provision for the establishment of a retired list for the Revenue Marine.

No such provision is now made. The result is that officers no longer capable of doing duty are retained upon the active list and intrusted with commands that properly belong to younger and more active men. They can leave the service only by death, dismissal, or resignation, and they cannot resign without giving up all their means of support. There is no reason at all why they should not be put upon the same footing in respect of retirement with officers of the army and the navy.

The Secretaries of the Treasury have been urging this for twenty years and more, and the pending measure has the approval of Secretary Carlisle. It ought to pass.

THEY DO NOT AGREE.

The New-York Tribune will be pained to learn that in urging the Republican Senators to vote for the repeal of the discriminating duty on sugar it is opposing the policy strenuously advocated by the American Protective Tariff League. In the latest issue (Feb. 22) of its weekly paper, the League most earnestly advises the Republican Senators to persist in their attempt to prevent the passage of the repeal bill. Our neighbor and the League decidedly disagree as to the interest of the American farmer in this measure. The Tribune says:

"It [the duty] has exposed American exporters to the restoration of prohibitions against pork on sanitary grounds, and may involve a disastrous tariff war, from which our farming classes will have nothing to gain and much to lose. For Republican Senators to refuse to take up the House bill under these circumstances will be an abuse of partisanship. They cannot afford either to block or to defeat the measure on the narrow ground that they are under no obligations to assist their opponents in repairing a bad mistake. It is their duty and privilege to spring to the rescue of the American farmer, whose meat products may be shut out of Europe in consequence of the impending tariff war. The House bill ought to be passed without delay by the Senate."

On the other hand, the Protective Tariff League deals with the matter as follows:

"We say that it is the duty of every friend of protection to vote against any measure whatever that will interfere with the tariff as it now stands. There should be no tariff legislation whatever in the interests of German farmers to amend a law that has injured American farmers. Kill this new tariff bill, unless the amendments so properly offered by Senator Aldrich [which provide for a re-enactment of the sugar bounty, the removal of the revenue duty on sugar, the imposition of a McKinley duty on wool, &c., and, of course, cannot be accepted by this Congress, but were designed to prevent the passage of the bill] are also made a part and parcel of it. Vote for the interests of the American farmers first, and then consider the interests of the foreign farmers, if need be."

We see in the League's remarks—they fill a column and a half—some indications that they were inspired by Mr. Aldrich himself.

The Tribune said on the 19th inst.: "The sugar differential [meaning the discriminating duty] was a Trust contrivance. It was added to the sugar schedule of the Gorman tariff because it was for the interest of the sugar monopolists to have it there. The only American interest which will suffer from the removal of it is the Sugar Trust." And it spoke also of "the efforts the Trust is making in every quarter to prevent the consideration of the pending bill." We hope our neighbor will not permit itself to think that the Sugar Trust is exerting any influence against this repeal bill through the agency of the Protective Tariff League.

If Kerwin and Murray are to continue in the Police Department non-partisan municipal government becomes a barren ideality.

Amid the universal commendation of Frederick Douglass as a colored man, who, against the greatest difficulties and in the most unfavorable circumstances, achieved well-deserved distinction, it might not be unreasonable, perhaps, to intimate that his white blood may have had something to do with the remarkable energy he displayed and the superior intelligence he manifested. Indeed, it might not be altogether unreasonable to ask whether, with more white blood, he would not have been an even better and greater man than he was, and whether the fact that he had any black blood at all may not have cost the world a genius, and be, in consequence, a cause for lamentation instead of a source of lyrical enthusiasm over African possibilities. It is always more or less foolish to credit or discredit a race with the doings, good or bad, of a particular member of that race, but if it must be done, plain justice should see to it that the right race gets the glory or the humiliation.

That eloquent Illinois delegate who, when addressing her sisters assembled in National Council at Washington, told them that, "though woman's entrance into the activity of the world had been slow, yet it had been sure, and she is now one of its recognized factors," made a rather grave mistake, if, as seems to have been the case, she intended to imply that participation by women in life's workaday portion is a novelty or an advance made in these later days over the times that are past. The fact is that such a participation is a revival of the ancient customs prevalent among all nations, and in no sense new or strange except as a phase of civilized society. Among barbarous peoples there was never any inclination to prevent "woman's entrance into the activity of the world." On the contrary, she did about all the work that was done, and, with hunting and war as the lonely exceptions, carried on every trade and profession that was carried on at all. Just why even a modified return to these conditions of life, hitherto characteristic of savage, barbarous, and semi-civilized nations, should be a cause for feminine exultation it is difficult to understand.

ART NOTES.

—A quite complete collection of carbon photographs, consisting of reproductions of work from the principal art galleries of Europe, together with that of more modern men, has been purchased by the Indianapolis Industrial School. Nearly $5,000 was appropriated for the collection. The Pratt Institute of Brooklyn and the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia have also acquired a large assortment of these photographs, and all are from the house of Ad. Braun & Co. of this city. Recent additions to the stock of this firm are to be seen at their rooms on Fifth Avenue, notably an enormous photograph of the Venus of Milo, over four feet high, and a number of large views of the Parthenon, the Sphinx, various Egyptian monuments, temples, and tombs. Nothing in their collection, however, is more interesting than a complete set, consisting of many thousands, of fac simile drawings after all the old masters, reproducing faithfully every touch and mark of the original workman.

—The National Sculpture Society will hold its second annual exhibition in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society Building, in West Fifty-seventh Street, from May 7 to 23. Combined with it will be a retrospective show of sculpture. There will also be an exhibition of landscape gardening, after designs by Nathan F. Barrett, landscape engineer, and Thomas Hastings, architect, the flowers and plants for which will be furnished by Pitcher & Manda of Short Hills, N. J. The purpose of this exhibition will be to show the possibilities of combining sculpture with flowers and plants in both natural and formal gardening, and in interior decoration. Exhibit blanks must be returned April 1. Works will be received April 29 and 30. Exhibitors' day, May 6, after which the exhibition will be open to the public. In case of very large pieces of sculpture, the committees will inspect the work at the studio of the artist. Two prizes, one of $300 and one of $200, will be given by this society for the best two designs for a new United States silver dollar.

—Benjamin Constant, the great French painter, who is now in America, has agreed to meet his pupils some time in March, previous to his return to Europe. The reception will take place at the Academie Julian Preparatory School of Art of this city, or, if a very large number of artists desire to be present, a larger studio or hall will be secured. The works will be exhibited, and a criticism given by M. Constant. All pupils of M. Constant residing in New-York or vicinity are requested to communicate with Rosalie Palmie, Room 4, 96 Fifth Avenue.

—John La Farge, Kenyon Cox, George W. Maynard, and E. H. Blashfield are said to have received commissions for the decoration of the Congressional Library in Washington. Two years are given in which to complete the work. Some of the designs have been submitted and accepted, and the work is about to begin.

—The annual Spring exhibition of the Art Association of Montreal will open on March 6. Lord and Lady Aberdeen are expected to be present. At a meeting of the association, held Feb. 22, the following officers were elected: President—E. B. Greenshields; Vice President—Sir William C. Van Horn, and Treasurer—W. G. Murray.

—The Park Commissioners of Providence, R. I., have given a commission to Mrs. Theodore Ruggles-Kitson to do a bronze statue of Admrial Hopkins for the new Hopkins Park in that city. Mrs. Ruggles-Kitson, whose sculpture has been well placed in the Paris Salon, has done much work in Providence.

—Childe Hassam, the President of the New-York Water Color Club, is holding an exhibition of his work at the galleries of Doll & Richards, in Boston.

—The pictures by John La Farge may be seen evenings, and the entrance to the Durand-Ruel gallery at night will be by the Thirty-sixth Street door.

—Thirty-five thousand visitors saw the pictures at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, which closed Saturday night, Feb. 24.

—The Boston Society of Architects will hold an exhibition in Copley Hall in April.

What the Debtor Class Really Is.

Who are the debtors? A few of them are poor and fewer the unfortunate poor; the mass of debtors in this land are the rich, the capitalistic class. Individual notes, bonds, mortgages, as given by the masses, are but a trifle of the great volume of debt in this country. The real debtors are the towns, cities, counties, States, railroads, banks, factories, merchants, speculators. It is as honorable to loan as it is to borrow; it is disgraceful to refuse to pay a debt in full; it is not so to enforce its payment.—J. A. Quarles in The Magazine of Civics.

REMARKABLE DEEDS OF DOGS

Three Stories to Which, Unfortunately, no Affidavits Are Attached.

Correspondents of The London Spectator have furnished that journal with some good dog stories. The first of them says:

"I knew a dog in Ireland—a large retriever—who had been taught always to bring his own tin dish in his mouth, to be filled at the late dinner. For some reason his master wished to make a change, and to feed him twice a day instead of once, to which he had always been accustomed. The dog resented this, and when told to bring his dish, refused, and it could nowhere be found; on which his master spoke angrily to him, and ordered him to bring the dish at once. With drooping tail and sheepish expression, he went down the length of the garden and began scratching up the soil where he had buried the bowl deep down, to avoid having to bring it at an hour of which he did not approve."

The contribution of the second correspondent was the following:

"In 1873 we came to live in England, after a residence upon the Continent, bringing with us a Swiss terrier of doubtful breed, but of marked sagacity, called Tan. One day, shortly after reaching the new home from Switzerland, the dog was lost under the following circumstances: We had driven to a station eight miles off—East Harling—to meet a friend. As the friend got out of the railway carriage the dog got in without being noticed, and the train proceeded on its way. At the next station—Eccles Road—the dog's barking attracted the attention of the stationmaster, who opened the carriage door, and the dog jumped out.

"The stationmaster and the dog were perfect strangers. He and a porter tried to lock up the dog, but he flew viciously at any one who attempted to touch him, although he was not above accepting food. For the next three days his behavior was decidedly methodical; starting from the station in the morning, he came back dejected and tired at night. At last, on the evening of the third day, he reached home, some nine miles away, along roads which he had not before traveled, a sorry object, and decidedly the worse for wear; after some food he slept for twenty-four hours straight off.

"Anecdote number two: One day a handsome black, smooth-haired retriever puppy was given to us, whom we named Neptune. The terrier Tan greatly resented having this new companion thrust upon him, and became very jealous of him. Being small, he was unable to tackle so large a dog, but sagacity accomplished what strength could not. Tan disappeared for two days. One evening, hearing a tremendous commotion in the yard, we rushed out to find a huge dog of the St. Bernard species inflicting a severe castigation upon poor Nep, Tan meanwhile looking on, complacently wagging his tail. Both Tan and his companion then disappeared for two more days, after which Tan reappeared alone, apparently in an equable frame of mind, and satisfied that he had had his revenge. We never discovered where the large dog came from. I can attest the truth of the two stories."

M. SARDOU GETS A SCOLDING

Restive Under Criticism, He Invites a Fiercer Attack.

Sardou's latest play, "Don Quichotte," has been harshly treated by the French critics, and to their great glee the dramatist has been unwise enough to express vehement disapproval of their competency. The critics, he said, wholly misunderstood what he was trying to do. Instead of attempting to make a serious study of the Spanish hero's character, and to reveal its two phases—one superficial and grotesque, the other deep-lying and unmeasurably serious—his object was to construct a grand spectacle, a sort of "féerie," for the amusement of children and older people with child-like minds.

"A very proper and commendable intention," responds one of the critics; "the trouble is that M. Sardou did not succeed in carrying it out. An author however, great his talent may be, has a right to undertake small tasks if he chooses. If his friends are chagrined at this excess of modesty, and are more ambitious for him than he is for himself, it is only a proof of their admiration and their confidence in his powers. He should be neither astonished nor angry. M. Sardou sought to amuse children. Not for that is he reproached; it is because he failed. What his piece lacks most of all is gayety.

"It was possible to satisfy at the same time both childish spectators and others. The romance of Cervantes, at once ludicrous and philosophic, should lend itself especially well to such a purpose. The adventures in it seem only jests to unreflecting minds, but full of meaning to those who understand life. It was one of those great works whose aspect depends upon the beholder's point of view, and has different significations according to its reader's age. Whether it was possible to put Don Quixote on the stage, and with the absurdity of the incidents preserve their moral weight, is doubtful, but a great dramatist might well have attempted the task. Even had he failed, the intention would have brought him honor.

"M. Sardou possesses, more than any other author of these times, the gifts that make a playwright. He has put noble themes on the stage; he has begun pieces that promised to make him immortal. Then, of his own accord, he stopped on the way, and wasted his time on accessories, or mediocre devices. He has had confidence neither in his art nor in the public. He has written, now for little children, now for big ones; he has forgotten to write for people quite grown up."

Work of the Smithsonian Institution.

Much work has been done during the past year by the Smithsonian Institution, details of which appear in its annual report. Natural history and ethnological explorations and studies were made in Kashmir, India, the Seychelles and adjacent islands, by Dr. William L. Abbott; by Prof. Cook in Liberia; by Consul General Crawford, in Finland, and by other collaborators of the institution in Central and South America and the West Indies, resulting in very valuable additions to the museum collection. In New-Mexico and Arizona, as also in several localities in the Eastern States, archaeological explorations by the Bureau of Ethnology have added much to knowledge of the habits and customs of the aborigines. The San Juan Valley and the Canyon de Chelly were found to be rich in remains of ancient American structures, indicating a numerous population. Some of the aboriginal songs of the Kiowa, Arapahoe, and Cheyenne Indians were preserved with the aid of the graphophone.

Results Achieved at Elmira.

The application of the indeterminate sentence is not merely a theory. For many years it has been on trial in reformatories, and, though not quite thoroughgoing enough, in that it limits the maximum term of imprisonment, and so is shorn of some of its possibilities, it has shown wonderful results. At the Elmira Reformatory in particular, the reformative results have been such as no other prison in the world has ever even approached. Here has been given a final answer to all objections, by practical demonstration. Of all the convicts that have gone there, 80 per cent. have gone out reformed and returned to society as useful members. Thus society by this method has protected itself against these criminals, not merely for the time being, but throughout the life of the individuals. The individuals themselves are reformed. And the deterrent influence of the treatment is illustrated by the fact that convicted offenders in the courts (already far on the road to permanent criminality, and having no desire to reform) beg to be sent to other prisons rather than to the reformatory, the severe correctional discipline of the latter having far more terror for them than the lax ordinary prison.—H. S. Williams in The Magazine of Civics.

BRITISH SILVER FLURRY

an International Conference About Money Seems Assured.

GERMAN BIMETALLISTS ARE ELATED

Sir William Harcourt Consents to the Motion Made by Mr. Everett, Although He Has Little Hope in Its Value.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Robert L. Everett, Liberal member for the Woodbridge division of Suffolk, introduced the following motion: "That the House regards with increasing apprehension the constant fluctuation and growing divergence of the values of gold and silver, and heartily concurs in the recent expressions of opinion of the Governments of France and Germany in regard to the serious evils arising therefrom."

Speaking to the motion Mr. Everett appealed to Sir William Harcourt to give heed to the real position of the question, put aside theorizing, and open his eyes to the enormous revolution of values which has not been brought about by natural causes, but by legislation. He expressed hope that the Government would co-operate with the other powers in an effort to bring back the happier state of things which existed when the two metals stood upon a common ratio.

England, Mr. Everett said, was rich, but that was no reason why she should unjustly increase the burden of other States. Surely, he said, she was not interested in the bankruptcy of other nations which were owing her money; but that was exactly what was going on and would continue unless something were done to check it.

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, Conservative, in seconding the motion, said that the Government had aimed blow after blow at silver; had closed the mints of India, depriving silver of its last great market, and afterward had imposed a duty upon the silver imports of India. The constant fluctuations of the metal, he declared, were directly traceable to the monetary laws of England. He charged Sir William Harcourt with having misjudged the views of France and Germany on the question and predicted that, although the opposition to bimetallism was now bitter, that system would at no distant date be victorious because it had upon its side experience, justice, and scientific truth.

Sir William Harcourt said he had never denied the existence of evils in consequence of the growing divergence of the values of gold and silver. When other countries had desired a monetary conference, the Government had not refused to join. The last conference, at Brussels, had shown that a majority of the European countries declared in favor of a monometallic currency.

He did not think that Germany had changed her opinion. When a proposal from Germany or any other country reached the Government, it would be time enough to consider the question of England's joining in another conference. A misconception, he said, existed in regard to the cause of the failure of the Brussels conference.

The Government of the United States, in proposing that international conference, expressed a wish that it be held with a view to establish the ratio of values of gold and silver by the leading nations by means of the free coinage of silver in their respective mints. England, he said, could not accept an invitation couched in such terms, and could not enter into a matter which impeached the first principles of England's currency. ["Hear! Hear!"]

The United States Government thereupon proposed that the conference consider what measures, if any, could be taken to increase the use of silver in the currency system of the nations. When the conference met, a representative of the United States proposed a general resolution that in the opinion of the conference it was desirable that a method should be found which would increase the use of silver. This resolution was supported by the British delegates.

It had been alleged that the failure of the conference was due to a premature declaration on the part of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, a British delegate, against bimetallism. This statement was absolutely unfounded. It was a German delegate who made the first declaration of the kind, saying that Germany was satisfied with her present monetary system, and did not intend to alter it. [Hear! Hear!]

He also said that Germany recognize the fact that the continual oscillations in silver values were regrettable from an economical point of view, and it was therefore desirable that the question should be considered. The representatives of France and the other powers were not so directly opposed to the question, but were rather disposed to criticise than to co-operate, as the United States delegates' resolution had to be abandoned.

After this, Mr. Alfred Rothschild, a British delegate, had made a practical proposal for the enlargement of the use of silver, and this was defeated by the action of Russia and the Latin union. It was clear, therefore, that, so far as the objects of the United States were concerned, no blame could be attached to the British delegates for the negative results reached.

Recurring to the possible action of Germany in promoting another conference, Mr. Harcourt said the Government had received no official communication on the subject, but he had no hesitation in saying that, as far as he himself was responsible, such a communication would be met in the same manner as the proposal of the United States we received. ["Hear! Hear!"]

To concur in proposals to confer upon subjects of common interest was what belonged to international courtesy. He would suggest that if another conference were held it should be understood that it was not for mere academic discussion, but the delegates ought to be empowered to make definite proposals embodying their views.

Their respective Ministers fully recognized the magnitude of the currency problems. The interests of the country as the greatest trading and monetary centre of the world were bound up in the soundness of her currency, and it ought to be borne in mind that England conducted her trade upon relatively the smallest basis of any country. She did so because she had the largest credit. ["Hear! Hear!"]

Leaving international considerations for the national aspect of the question, he contended that there ought to be a continuity of the currency policy which the nations had attained. Though hoping little from an international monetary conference, inasmuch as a motion had been brought forward on common grounds, declaring that evils existed which the Government admitted, and as he had only been invited to co-operate with the powers on the subject, he had decided not to oppose the resolution. [Cheers.]

The Parliamentary Bimetallist Committee, immediately after Sir William Harcourt had announced his acceptance of Mr. Everett's motion, telegraphed to the Berlin Bimetallist League asking it to urge upon Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, the expediency of opening negotiations for a monetary conference in Berlin.

The league responded with a telegram congratulating the English bimetallists upon the success of Mr. Everett's motion. The opinion prevails in the lobby that an international conference on the subject is assured.

The debate on Mr. Everett's motion continued until midnight, when the motion was agreed to without a division.

LOWESTOFT'S ELBE INQUEST.

Testimony of Pilot Greenham, Miss Boecker, and Crathie Captain.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Coroner's inquest upon the bodies of the Elbe victims brought ashore by fishing boats was resumed at Lowestoft this morning. Miss Anna Boecker, the only woman survivor of the Elbe; the English pilot Mr. Greenham, and the crew of the steamer Crathie were present.

Capt. Donner was in attendance on behalf of the German Government, and lawyers were present representing the owners of the Elbe and the Crathie. Capt. Gordon of the Crathie was also present.

Pilot Greenham testified that after the crash he saw attempts made to close the water-tight doors of the Elbe. When he got to the deck he saw that the Elbe had lost her port rockets, but her blue lights burned and her siren was blowing. Capt. von Goessel was on the bridge until the last.

The Captain ordered the boats got out, but the ropes were frozen and had to be chopped away. The orders given by the Captain were obeyed and there was no confusion. When Greenham got into the boat he saw a green light and a white stern light, which he believed to be the lights of the colliding vessel. These lights disappeared to the southward.

He said the speed of the Elbe at the time of the collision was sixteen miles an hour, and she would consequently go some distance before she ran her way off after her engines were stopped. The steamer he had seen stopped at the time of the collision, but until after daybreak it was impossible for those aboard to see a lifeboat without a light.

Mr. Greenham said he burned paper in the boat in order to attract the attention of the colliding vessel, and expressed his belief that if the men on the Crathie had kept a good lookout it would have been possible for them to have seen the light.

Capt. Gordon, commander of the Crathie, took the stand and testified that when the wreckage was cleared away from the Crathie's bows the ship was turned around to go after the Elbe. This was about three-quarters of an hour after the collision, but the Elbe had steamed away.

Miss Boecker was called to the witness stand, and she confirmed her previous statements. She was unable to say whether the Elbe's engines had stopped when she went on deck.

Both the Captain and the chief engineer of the Crathie deposed that the vessel's telegraph was frozen at the time of the collision. Orders were given to the lookout man, who shouted them to the engine room. The engineer admitted that he had not looked to see whether the telegraph was all right when the vessel sailed from Rotterdam.

On the conclusion of the engineer's testimony, the Coroner intimated that the inquest would be adjourned until March 26. The solicitor for the Captain of the Crathie objected to this proposal and asked that the jury render a verdict. It would be cruel, he said, to let the matter hang fire over the Captain's head for a month. The Coroner opposed the rendering of a verdict at the present time, and the inquest was adjourned.

It has been decided to limit the inquiry to events occurring subsequent to the collision. No investigation will be made into the cause of the disaster in view of the proceedings in that direction which are pending in Rotterdam.

FRENCH SHIPS AT SAN DOMINGO.

Observations of American Government Against War Measures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—It is said that the presence of three French ships of war in the harbors of San Domingo has been made the subject of diplomatic representations on the part of the United States at the request of the Dominican Government. France has long had claims against San Domingo which seemed incapable of settlement by ordinary diplomatic methods, and three naval vessels have been assembled in the vicinity as an incentive to speedy action.

Secretary Gresham, it is asserted, in response to requests from the Government of San Domingo, has indicated to France that the United States has claims against San Domingo antedating those of France. The French reply, it is claimed, conceded this point, but represented that immediate reparation was demanded only in the case of a French citizen who had been recently assaulted with the ascertained connivance of Dominican officials.

The United States replied, it is understood, that this was a matter which could not be held to warrant a hostile naval demonstration on the part of France, and suggested that the difficulty was susceptible of amicable settlement, and that justice could be obtained more certainly in the absence of a threatening armed force. As far as can be learned, the incident rests at this point.

Should any further difficulty arise, it is possible that one of the vessels of Admiral Meade's fleet, now at Barbados, 800 miles from San Domingo, may be ordered to cruise on the coast of Haiti and San Domingo for the protection of American interests, which are considerable there.

Samana Bay, on the north side of the island, has long been treated by the United States Navy as practically an American possession, just as Pearl Harbor is in Hawaii. It was recently visited by Admiral Meade's squadron, which spent several days there.

FUNERAL OF ARCHDUKE ALBERT

A Solemn Parade of Soldiers, Ambassadors, Princes, and Sovereigns.

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—The funeral of Field Marshal Archduke Albert took place to-day. The streets were thronged with people, and enormous crowds gathered at every favorable point of observation.

The hearse, which was drawn by six white horses, was followed by Emperor Francis Joseph, at whose right was Emperor William of Germany, in the uniform of the Austrian Hussars.

Following the two Emperors were the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, the Duke of Aosta, representing the King of Italy; the German Princes, the Austrian Archdukes, Marshal Martinez de Campos of Spain, the military attachés of the various embassies and legations, deputations from German and Russian regiments, most of the Austrian Generals, and a long line of officers of lesser grade.

The procession occupied several hours in reaching the Capucines Church, the burial place of the Hapsburgs, where the cortége was awaited by the foreign Ministers and Ambassadors and the municipal authorities of Vienna. At the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies the body was deposited in the vault beneath the church. A number of persons were injured by being crushed or thrown down and trampled upon by the crowd.

CUBA'S ALLEGED REVOLUTION.

The Spanish Government Not Alarmed by the Deeds of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. — Secretary Gresham received a cable dispatch to-day from Consul General Ramon Williams, at Havana, announcing that a state of affairs practically amounting to martial law had been proclaimed in Cuba.

It appears from the dispatch that the proclamation of the Governor General has caused great excitement throughout the island, where no general revolution exists, as it was the first notice the people had that the Government was taking action to prevent disturbances in some sections from spreading.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Gen. Antonio Ezeta, ex-President of Salvador, has recently received several letters from Gonzalo de Quesada, a New-York attorney, who assisted in the defense of the General when the extradition matter was before the United States District Court.

Quesada is one of the prominent Cuban exiles in this country, and in his letters to Ezeta he said he had been actively engaged in getting money for the Cuban cause, and that he expected this attempt to establish Cuban independence would be successful. Quesada was about to go to the States of Central and South America to raise more money.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The Government does not regard the reported state of affairs in Cuba with any degree of alarm. Although twenty-four rebellious persons were recently executed in Cuba, the fact is not looked upon as showing any widespread revolutionary feeling. The Government believes that the reforms lately applied in Cuba will prevent any such revolts as have formerly occurred on the island.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Manuel Garcia, the notorious bandit, has been killed.

The most alarming Cuban revolutions have occurred in New-York for many years—in speeches. José Marti, civil leader of the Cuban Revolutionary Party; Gonzalo de Quesada, Secretary, and Benjamin J. Guerra, Treasurer of the same party, have fine titles, and so has Maximo Gomez, General in command of the revolutionary forces. But their followers are in New-York always. They often have meetings, at which the independence of Cuba is declared, and they relate to one another with absolute sincerity the great deeds that they are to accomplish some day. But Manuel Garcia and Mirabal, the "bandoleros," were always more dangerous to Spain than the so-called "separatists," and Manuel Garcia was killed yesterday.

SAMOAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Copies of Diplomatic Correspondence Submitted to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In reply to a resolution, the President to-day sent to the Senate copies of correspondence in regard to Samoan affairs. His letter of transmittal is as follows:

To the Senate: I transmit herewith, in response to a resolution of the Senate of the 29th ult., a report from the Secretary of State, accompanied by copies of correspondence touching Samoan affairs.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

In transmitting the correspondence, Secretary Gresham says:

In order to make the account of political events in Samoa complete, copies of the correspondence of Harold M. Sewall and of James H. Mulligan, (the principal Consular officers in Samoa during the period since Mr. Blacklock's appointment as Vice Consul General,) and of the final report of Mr. Chambers, late Land Commissioner, on the part of the United States, are also included. Copies of the correspondence between the department and the British and German Embassies since July, 1894, the date of the last transmission of information in regard to Samoan affairs, are herewith also submitted—though not specifically called for by this resolution—as they show light upon the situation in the Samoan Islands.

The correspondence is exceedingly bulky, and much of it relates to matters long since made public, but now presented for the first time in chronological order. The latest news from Samoa appears in a letter from Mr. Mulligan to Mr. Uhl, dated Apia, Jan. 2 last. He writes:

So far there is no appearance of a renewal of the war. There is little confidence felt in the permanency of the existing peace, and among the natives hostile to the Government there is a feeling of discontent and uneasiness. In my judgment, while a stable and real government cannot be hoped for under the existing arrangement, with its endless division of authority yet if it were possible under the conditions it would not be permitted. It is not stating the case too strongly to say that there is not a resident of these islands, native or foreign, satisfied with the existing governmental system. A government might continue where a part, or even a large part, of the people were dissatisfied, but stability is not to be expected where all are discontented.

Rumors have for a long time found currency at intervals, and are again revived, that what is known as the Vailele Plantation, partly included in the eastern part of this municipality, was to be divided into small allotments, and a large population of German immigrants, assisted or independent, established thereon. It is now said that this colony is to be established within the coming year, as a means of securing German preponderance, and a final protectorate. It is, I am reliably informed, true at least that a very large portion of the plantation next to the town has been subdivided into allotments of a few acres each. This would appear to lend reasonable confirmation to the report.

Other letters bearing earlier dates indicate that the conditions on the islands were such as lead to the belief that peace was to prevail.

SPANISH TARIFF AGREEMENT.

Text of the Royal Decree on Imports of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Department of State has received an official copy of the royal decree changing the tariff of Cuba and Puerto Rico affecting imports from the United States, of which the following is a translation:

Don Alfonso XIII., by the grace of God and the Constitution, King of Spain, and in his name and during his minority the Queen Regent of the Kingdom:

To all who may see and hear these presents: Know that the Cortes have decreed and we have approved the following:

Only Artic'e. The Government is authorized to apply to the products and manufactures of the United States which, coming from the ports of the United States, may be admitted into the ports of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the second tariff of the duties in force in them, in return for the United States applying their lowest duties to the products of the soil and of the industry of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

This "modus vivendi" shall be in force until the conclusion of a permanent treaty between the two parties concerned, or until one of them announces, three months in advance, the day on which it wishes to put an end to it; therefore,

We command all the courts, Justices, Chiefs, Governors, and other authorities, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, of all classes and dignities, to observe and cause to be observed, obeyed, and executed this present law in all its parts.

Given in the Palace, Feb. 4, 1895.

I, the QUEEN REGENT.

ALEJANDRO GROIZARD, Minister of State.

JAPAN'S MINISTER AT WINDSOR.

China's Ambassador Next Week Will Present Handsome Gifts.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Japanese Minister will present his credentials at Windsor to-morrow afternoon. He will be introduced to the Queen by the Earl of Kimberley, Foreign Secretary.

Lord Kimberley, next week, will accompany to Windsor the Chinese Minister, who will take handsome presents to the Queen from the ex-Empress of China, in return for those sent by her Majesty on the occasion of the ex-Empress's birthday.

Protest Against a French Decree.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to the United Press from Paris says that it is understood that the United States Embassy to France will lodge a protest against the decree submitted to the French Cabinet by M. Gadaud, the Minister of Agriculture, and adopted, prohibiting the importation into France of American cattle, on account of the prevalance of Texas fever and pleuro-pneumonia.

Injured in the Casino Fire.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Two persons were injured by the burning of the Casino de Paris last night, one a female performer, who was badly cut by flying fragments of glass, and the other a spectator, who was hurt by jumping out of a window.

The Normanton Miners Rescued.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The miners who were imprisoned at the bottom of the shaft of the Normanton colliery by the collision of the cages yesterday have all been rescued. One man was killed by the collision.

E. De Staal Will Succeed De Giers.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The news from St. Petersburg that the portfolio of Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs had been offered to M. E. de Staal, now Russian Ambassador to England, which was sent out by the United Press on Jan. 31, has been confirmed from several quarters. It is considered unlikely that M. de Staal will refuse the new honor.

The Chicago organization styling itself the Associated Press yesterday sent out a London dispatch announcing that M. de Staal, Russian Ambassador to England, was offered to-day the post of Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The fact that this post was offered to M. de Staal several weeks ago was announced by the United Press in a cable dispatch from St. Petersburg on Jan. 31.

An American Married in London.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The marriage of Miss Anlabel Winslow, daughter of Mr. George Scott Winslow of Boston, Mass., and Mr. J. J. Cairns, of Stanneer, Drogheda, Ireland, took place at St. Mark's Church to-day. There were 300 wedding presents, among which were gifts from the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Countesses of Fingall and Huntington, Albert Rothschild, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Ronald, and the Marchioness of Anglesea.

Health of Famous People.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Lord Rosebery, who has been suffering from influenza, is improving. His insomnia has lessened.

The Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader, who has also been a victim of the influenza, is better and is able to leave his room.

Mr. John Morley made his appearance in the House to-day, having fully recovered.

Accident to the Laomene at Sea.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The British steamer Halfax City, Capt. Newton, from Halifax Feb. 13, has arrived in the Thames. She reports that on Feb. 22, in latitude 50 degrees north, longitude 16 degrees west, she passed the British ship Laomene, Capt. Randall, from San Francisco Sept. 8 for Liverpool. The Loamene had lost her main royal mast, foretop gallant mast, and jibboom.

A Boulangist Secret Told Again.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Temps says that the Duchesse d'Uzes provided 3,000,000f. for the Boulangist propaganda on the assurance that the movement was actually a Royalist one. The Comte de Paris accepted the money and pledged himself and his heirs to repay it if he should be enthroned.

Parthenon Treasures in Peril.

ATHENS, Feb. 26.—The German architect Furm has pronounced the most classic monuments in the Parthenon to be in a most precarious condition, and asks for a fund of 1,000,000 drachmas (200,000) to cover the expense of strengthening and putting them in good order.

Sicilian Lazzarone in Revolt.

PALERMO, Feb. 26.—The prevailing distress among the poorer classes has revived disorders in many parts of Sicily. Numbers of armed conspirators have been arrested in Cefalu, Corleone, Prizzi, and elsewhere.

Meeting of the Two Emperors.

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—Emperor William of Germany arrived here this morning. He was received with effusive cordiality by Emperor Francis Joseph, who embraced him twice.

LENTEN SERVICES IN MANY CHURCHES

The Penitential Season Begins To-day and Lasts Until April 14.

Lent is here and society has bid farewell to feasting and gayety. The penitential season begins to-day, (Ash Wednesday,) and will not close until Easter Sunday, which this year falls on April 14.

There will be special services throughout the Lenten season in the Church of St. Ann's on the Heights, the Church of the Messiah, St. Luke's, Holy Trinity, and many others.

The Roman Catholic Church prescribes the following regulations for Lent: "All the week days of Lent from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness) the infirm, those who are attaining their growth, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character, women in pregnancy or nursing infants, and those who are enfeebled by old age."

Lenten services for business men and working boys will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street. In making the announcement of the Lenten services the clergy say that many newsboys, office boys, messenger boys, and others who work for their living within the sound of the bell of old St. Paul's are not reached by any kind of religious influence whatsoever, and are not cared for as well as they ought to be. In order to reach and influence these classes most effectively services will be held every Friday in Lent.

The services will consist of the litany, hymns, and a brief address.

Stole Clothing from School Children.

Five of a regularly-organized gang of boy thieves, who have been plundering the clothing closets in the classrooms in Grammar School No. 54, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Grammar School No. 93, Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, were arraigned before Justice Koch, at the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, and were held for examination in default of $500 bail. The prisoners are John Elliott, fourteen years old, of 220 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Thomas Gibson, sixteen years old, of 159 West One Hundred and Second Street; John Foy, twelve years old, of One Hundred and Third Street and Central Park West; Joseph Flannery, fourteen years old, of 13 West One Hundredth Street, and Robert Thomas, thirteen years old, of 970 Amsterdam Avenue.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Col. V. E. Law of the British Army is at the Windsor.

—Ex-Attorney General Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island is at the Waldorf.

—Chief Engineers W. S. Stamm and S. D. Hibbert, United States Navy, are at the Gilsey.

—Gov. John Gary Evans and Senator-elect Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina are at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Gov. Henry Howard of Rhode Island and ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, Major Gen. Herbert of the British Army, Horace E. Scudder, editor of The Atlantic Monthly; William Purcell of Rochester, and Insurance Superintendent James F. Pierce of Albany are at the Murray Hill.

The Authorship of "Lethe."

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Hornblow suggested to me neither the subject nor the story of "Lethe." The story, such as it is, is absolutely my own. Mr. Hornblow made no suggestions as to treatment, atmosphere, effect, or anything else. His statements on this subject are devoid of accuracy, with the exception that in 1891 he told me that Mrs. Fernandez wanted a one-act play "about a young girl and an artist." The detail of my business relations with this gentleman would take up too much of your valuable space. Instead of threatening to bring an action, let him show action by bringing one.

A. E. LANCASTER.

New-York, Feb. 26, 1895.

WOMEN TO GUIDE WOMEN

Officers of the National Council Elected Yesterday.

MARY LOWE DICKINSON PRESIDENT

An Amendment to the Constitution Under Which an Upper and Lower House of the Council Will Meet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Woman's National Council, at its secret business meeting to-day, elected Mary Lowe Dickinson of New-York City President for the ensuing three years, the Rev. Anna H. Shaw of Philadelphia, Vice President, Louise Barnum Robbins of Michigan, Corresponding Secretary, and Hannah J. Bailey of Maine, Treasurer.

The council also adopted an amendment to the constitution, providing that the President of the National Council shall not be eligible to re-election for a second consecutive term of office, nor shall the President of any national organization be at the same time President of the National Council.

According to the amendment adopted to-day, the business of the next triennial council, to be held in 1898, will be conducted by an upper and a lower house. The President will preside over the upper house, or council, which will be composed of the Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, and First Recording Secretary at Large, the President and one delegate from each national organization in the National Council, and the Presidents of State Councils and the Chairwomen of standing committees. The patrons of the National Council are given the option of serving in the upper or lower house, but must remain in the one they choose. They will have no vote.

The Lower Council will be presided over by the Vice President at Large, and will be composed of the delegates of State councils, the Presidents, and delegates of local councils, and the Second Recording Secretary of the National Council. The upper house will transact all business pertaining to the national association. The lower house will manage local affairs.

A resolution was also adopted giving the President discretion to appoint a Board of Private Advisors, each member to have charge of a special line of work, such as education, legislation affecting domestic life, industry, religion, moral reforms, philanthropy, charity, literature, science, art, &c. This board will virtually correspond to a cabinet, although the President need not appoint it unless she cares to do so.

There was practically no opposition to the amendments providing for these legislative divisions. Several additional suggestions were offered, and finally dropped after discussion. The vote for the upper and lower house amendment was 35 to 4. The National Council is composed of forty members.

The regular open session of the council began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with Mrs. Bagley of Michigan, the Vice President, presiding. She introduced Charlotte W. Hawes of Boston, who expressed much surprise and chagrin that the council had entirely neglected music in its programme. To show the enlivening properties of music, she gave some selections on the piano.

The discussion of the local woman's council idea in cities was begun by Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Levitt of the Portland (Me.) Local Council of Women. She said that the Portland Council was organized two years ago, and now contains representatives of fourteen societies in that city. The council was working to have women representatives on School Boards. Not until woman had the right of the ballot—as she should have—would all political questions be settled rightfully. [Aplause.]

The Portland Council, she said, was also working to secure the passage of a bill by the Maine Legislature for giving custody of minor children to the mother where there is a separation of the parents.

Miss Cornelia H. Collins gave an interesting descripiton of the local council of Quincy, Ill., and its work, in the course of which she said: "The three important questions—equal pay for equal work, divorce reform, and dress—which are before the council have our hearty support. When there is a reform in the marriage laws, we believe that divorce laws will take care of themselves."

The women's local council of Indianapolis was explained by Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, who gained great applause when she eulogized Mrs. Sewell, the President of the National Council.

The Indianapolis Women's Council, she said, was composed of representatives of nearly all the societies of women in the city. Mrs. Nichols, in the pursuit of her duty as a member of the local council, said that she had staid at the polls al day, and had also attended a disreputable Republican masked ball. The council had secured the appointment of a woman as a Deputy Sheriff and the appointment of another Police Matron.

Mrs. Nichols asserted that three-fourths of the women in insane asylums came from the rural districts. No woman slaved so hard mentally, physically, and spiritually as the wives of farmers.

A remark of Mrs. Nichols that the farmers nearly always left their wives at home when they attended the farmers' meetings brought Mrs. Susan B. Anthony to her feet with a defense of the farmers—particularly those of the West. They had done more, she said, than any other class of men in taking their wives with them to their assemblies. She complained, however, that whenever farmers met to discuss politics they left their wives behind.

After Mrs. Cheney of Maine had presented greetings from the Women's Council of Rhode Island the council adjourned until this evening.

One only of the officers elected to-day enjoys single blessedness. They are all prominent women in the fields in which they work. Mrs. Dickinson is President of the National Society of the King's Daughters, and is a writer of some note in prose and poetry. She is an exceedingly handsome woman, and has been likened in appearance to a female counterpart of Charles Dana Gibson's typical Episcopal Bishop.

Mrs. Shaw is one of the most eloquent women in the council. She was born in England, was brought to this country when four years old, became a teacher in Michigan, was given a local preacher's license by the Methodist Church, and was graduated in theology from the Boston University in 1878. She has been pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hingham, Mass., and at East Dennis, Cape Cod. Although the Methodist Episcopal Church recognized her as a local preacher, it refused to ordain her, and she went over to the Methodist Protestant Church, and obtained that boon. Mrs. Shaw is also a graduated physician. She has given up local parish work for general labor, and preaches wherever and whenever she can do the most good.

Mrs. Robbins is a prominent worker in the Women's Relief Corps. Mrs. Cheney is the delegate of the National Free Baptist Woman's Mission Society, and, although not ordained, has preached from a Maine pulpit for twenty years. Mrs. Bailey represents the Universal Peace Union and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Union of Friends. She is a Quaker. Mrs. Bristol is President of the local Council of Women of Quincy, Ill.

The evening session was well attended. Six interesting papers were read. Annie T. Scribner of Pennsylvania opened the session. Her subject was "The Relation of Household to Municipal Sanitation, of Public to Private Hygiene."

Dr. Mary E. Green of Michigan followed with an interesting and valuable paper on "Woman's Relation to Hygiene in the Past, Present, and Future."

CONTRACTORS AND MEN WAITING

"There Is Nothing to Arbitrate," Says the President of the Electrical Contractors' Association—No More Strikes.

No more building operatives were ordered to strike yesterday with a view to aiding the electrical workers who quit in the hope of inducing the contractors to accede to their demand for eight hours' work.

Many of the strikers lounged around their headquarters at 37 Clinton Place, awaiting developments. They expected that some action would be taken after the meeting of the Electrical Contractors' Association, which was to be held in the afternoon, but nothing was done.

The Electrical Contractors' Association met at its clubhouse, 117 East Twenty-third Street, at 4 o'clock, and was in session until nearly 7 o'clock.

President Strong, after adjournment, said no important action had been taken by the association. Commissioner Feeney of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration had visited the meeting, and had asked that the association make a written statement of the facts relating to the strike, and give it to the board of which he is a member.

President Strong said he replied that the association would write such a statement and send it to the board.

Mr. Strong desired it understood, however, that the association did not want the services of the Board of Arbitration, nor would it submit the matter for arbitration.

He said nothing had been done at the meeting yesterday to change the condition of the strike. No communications had been received from the strikers or others, and Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell's request to act as an arbitrator had not been considered.

He said the association was determined not to yield to the strikers. It would stand by the ninety days' notice principle.

"There is nothing to arbitrate," Mr. Strong concluded.

The next meeting of the association will be on Thursday afternoon.

The Board of Walking Delegates also held a meeting at 139 East Fifty-ninth Street at 4 o'clock. Its members discussed Mrs. Lowell's offer, and said it was impertinent.

Delegate Anslow said he had neither received nor sent any overtures for a settlement of the strike.

It was stated last night, at the strikers' headquarters, that the men were willing to compromise on the basis for having the eight-hour-a-day law go into operation April 1, but no later. One of the walking delegates stated that they were prepared to sustain a long fight, as the board had a large amount of money in the treasury. They believed the fight had to come sooner or later, and the present time was the best for the workmen. Should the strike be continued the labor unions would push it with all their power, and a sympathetic strike would probably extend to Brooklyn and Jersey City.

THE LAST TUESDAY EVENING DANCE

Sherry's Ballroom Beautifully Decorated for the Occasion.

The last of the series of Tuesday evening dances at Sherry's was given last evening. These dances have been among the most select given in New-York during the Winter.

The ballroom was beautifully decorated. In the centre of the dome was a great globe of American Beauty roses, that contained Mardi Gras confetti—little bags of flour, powdered rice, and sweet-scented powders. The confetti were released while the dance was in progress, the powders, as they fell, whitening the hair and clothes of the guests. The globe of roses was illuminated by incandescent electric lamps. Streamers of laurel hung from the roses to the base of the dome. In the musicians' gallery were bay trees, with small electric lights among the branches, and palms and ferns in great profusion. At the entrance to the ballroom was an arch of ferns sprinkled with white lilies.

The Mardi Gras idea was the prevailing one in the dance and supper.

The favors consisted of polichinelles in pink and white, little Pierrots trimmed with silver, pink and blue ribbons, and rosettes.

The supper was served at 12:15 o'clock. The menu was as follows:

Bouillon de Madere en Tasse.
Terrapin.
Canvas-Back Duck.
Hominy.
Paté de Foi Gras en Croute. Salade Laitue et Tomatees.
Glacé.
Corbeille de Fruit.
Petits Fouvs. Bonbons.
Cerises aux Fondant. Marrons.
Café Champagne.

The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Astor.

O'NEIL MAY BE BOSTON'S SUB-TREASURER

The Nomination Is Expected Before the Senate Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Congressman Joseph H. O'Neil of Boston was warmly congratulated by his friends in the House to-day upon a report of his appointment as Sub-Treasurer at Boston. Mr. O'Neil replied that, so far as he knew, he had not been appointed, and at a late hour this afternoon his nomination had not been sent to the Senate. It is understood, however, that he will accept the office if it be tendered to him, and there is little doubt that he will be nominated within the next day or two, or, at all events, in time for the Senate to confirm him before adjournment on the 4th of March.

Mr. O'Neil is now serving his third term in Congress. He failed of a renomination last year.

Trying to Collect Dog-License Fees.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Feb. 26.—The Trustees here about a year ago revived an old village ordinance requiring dog owners to take out licenses at $2 a dog.

Many refused to pay the fee, and claimed the authorities could not compel them to.

The Corporation Counsel has begun to prosecute the delinquents, and three, who were arraigned in Justice McKenna's court this morning, were fined $15 each.

Over 100 summons have been placed in the hands of Constable Gear for service on dog owners.

The village druggists report a run on their stores for paris green, laudanum, and other poisons, and several dogs are said to have been thrown from the dock with weights around their necks.

Burglars Enter a Church.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 26.—Last night a thief broke into St. Nicholas's Church and despoiled the sanctuary in a vain attempt to steal the valuable vessels used for the sacrament. The thief used a chisel to cut the carved wood box, but was foiled by the small iron safe inside. This is the second time within a year that the sacred vessels have been endangered. In July last the chalice was stolen by a tramp, the theft being immediately discovered and the thief chased into Bergen County. The man escaped after dropping the chalice in an ash barrel.

National Guardsmen Dine.

Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, gave its annual dinner last evening at Jaeger's restaurant, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

BLOOMFIELD IS SATISFIED

She Votes Against Being Incorporated as a Town.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Feb. 26.—At the special election held here to-day the people decided not to incorporate this place as a town under the provisions of the Short law, by a vote of 57 majority in favor of anti-corporation.

The fight at the polls was a spirited one all day, the adoption of the law meaning a victory for the temperance people and the placing of the power to control liquor licenses in the hands of the local authorities, and its defeat meaning a triumph for the liquor dealers, and also the Glen Ridge boroughites, who two weeks ago voted to secede from Bloomfield, but had not yet accomplished their purpose because of the interference of the courts.

Judge Maghee of Trenton to-day granted a writ of certiorari ordering Bloomfield to show cause why she is interfering with Glen Ridge in the establishment of her borough government. The opponents of incorporation applied for an injunction last night to prohibit the holding of the election on the ground that the motive for it was not legally drawn out. The court declined to interfere in the matter. The matter will be contested in the courts at any rate. All the saloons were closed to-day, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union served sandwiches and hot tea and coffee free to all comers.

Hindercorns removes corns easily. Makes walking a pleasure. 15 cts. at druggists.
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, the best cough cure.

"Laugh and Grow Fat" at "Laughlin's." Quick Lunch & Grill Rooms, 140 Nassau St.

"Chacaqua." E. & W. "Chacaqua." A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—BONTA.—On Monday, Feb. 25, 1895, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Douglass Adams, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Lyman, D. D., Walter Stanton Bailey and Susan Rathbone Bonta, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

HILL—ROGERS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1895, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. J. Harsha, at New-York City, Sarah Cooper Rogers, niece of Charles G. Cooper of Mount Vernon, Ohio, to Charles B. Hill of New-York.

DIED.

ASTEN.—On Sunday, Feb. 24, at his residence, No. 201 West 55th St., Thomas B. Asten, in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.

DEWITT.—At Marion, Ohio, Feb. 25, Frederick Nicholas DeWitt, formerly of New-York.

DIXON.—At Schraalenburg, N. J., on Feb. 26, 1895, Mary Clark, formerly of Portenscale, England, wife of the late Isaac Dixon.
Funeral from her late residence, Thursday, Feb. 28, at 7:30 P. M. Interment in Greenwood.
Cumberland County (England) papers please copy.

LIVINGSTON.—Suddenly, at Baltimore, Md., Sunday, Feb. 24, 1895, Silvia, daughter of the late Morgan L. Livingston.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

MATHEWS.—On Feb. 26, John H. Mathews, aged 65.
Funeral at Mount Kisco Presbyterian Church, Thursday, Feb. 28, at 1:30 P. M.

MIDGLEY.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 26, 1895, at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, Mary Willis Jackson, wife of William Edward Midgley.
Funeral services from Chapel of Holy Trinity Church, Montague St., corner Clinton St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 28, 1895

MONTAUKS GET ONE GAME

The Manhattan Bowlers Could Only Win Once in the Bowery.

SMALL SCORES ON UNCLE SAM ALLEYS

It Was a Postponed Match in the Metropolitan Wheelmen's Tournament and Honors Were Easy.

One of the few postponed matches in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs was decided last evening at the Uncle Sam alleys, in the Bowery. The Montauks and Manhattans were the contending teams, and an equal division of honors was the result of the meeting. Small scores ruled, save in one instance.

Neither team had all its regular tournament bowlers along, and perhaps this fact accounted for the mediocre performance. Yates was the substitute on the Montauk team, and his average was only 135 and a fraction. The Manhattans presented Meyer as its "sub," and, while his showing averaged better than Yates's, it did not count much in the second game, which the Manhattans lost.

There were but few "rooters" on hand to sound the slogan for either side, and these few contented themselves with shouting, "Oh, mommer!" whenever a strike was made. "Billy" Tate, the custodian of the tournament's official bowling records, kept score for the Montauks, while F. H. Campbell, a dyed-in-the-wool Manhattan man, did a similar service for that team. These two enthusiasts found time to sandwich in between their busy moments a few words of encouragement for their favorites.

Once, when Prof. Conrad toppled over only one pin with his first ball, Scorer Tate inflated hsi lungs and screeched, "Easy spare! Easy spare!"

In the opening contest the Manhattans triumphed at the very end, getting the verdict by but nine pins. Yates's low score—118—pulled down the Montauk total, as the other members of the team rolled fairly well, Frost, in particular, making a good score. This was 201, and it stands as the best individual work of the evening for a single game.

The second game went to the Brooklyn men by the score of 799 to 783. The contest was a see-saw affair during the first six frames, after which the visitors bowled in fine style, and won handily. The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.
MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	4	3	3	164
Yates	0	4	6	118
Darby	2	4	4	145
Frost	5	4	1	201
Schenck	3	4	3	167
Total	14	19	17	795

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	5	3	2	182
Meyer	3	3	4	150
Fraenkle	3	6	1	190
McFarland	2	3	5	134
Bartsch	1	5	4	148
Total	14	20	16	804

FRAMES.
Montauk 79 176 273 339 412 490 561 638 718 795
Manhattan ..64 154 238 306 396 486 563 636 709 804

Averages—Montauk, 159; Manhattan, 160 4-5. Scorers—F. H. Campbell and W. O. Tate. Umpire—George H. Rockwood.

SECOND GAME.
MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	4	3	3	165
Yates	3	4	3	133
Darby	3	3	4	173
Frost	0	6	4	151
Schenck	2	4	4	148
Total	12	20	18	799

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	3	5	2	172
Meyer	1	3	6	130
Fraenkle	4	4	2	175
McFarland	1	8	1	176
Bartsch	2	2	6	131
Total	11	22	17	783

FRAMES.
Montauk.....85 168 243 320 396 484 580 672 741 799
Manhattan....84 178 246 329 410 465 542 631 719 783

Averages—Montauk Wheelmen, 159 4-5; Manhattan Bicycle Club, 156 3-5.

OXFORD LOSES TWO GAMES.

Only Needed One Victory to Win Brooklyn Interclub Championship.

The sixteenth round of games in the Interclub Bowling League of Brooklyn was commenced last night. The alleys of the Columbian Club were packed with an enthusiastic crowd of "rooters" who kept things lively with their shouting and stamping. Both the Montauk and the Columbian fives wanted two games, and the close of the first frame showed how determined they were, as each had rolled a total of 69 pins.

The second frame found the home team leading by two pins. Capt. Hoyt's men then took command, and after one of the most exciting games ever played on the Columbian alleys, the Montauk five squeezed out a victory by two pins. Montauk started in to do things in the second game, but the pace they had set was too hot for them, they going all to pieces in the sixth frame. Columbian team eventually won by 75 pins.

Oxford lost two games. They only needed one victory to secure the championship.

Aurora Grata and Lincoln Club won and lost a game at the latter's alleys. Aurora Grata won the first by the score of 866 to 838, Lincoln taking the second, 860 to 759.

The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.
COLUMBIA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Judge	1	5	4	149
Wilson	5	2	3	181
Langon	4	2	4	160
York	1	7	2	164
O'Connor	1	3	6	125
Total	12	19	19	779

MONTAUK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Willets	0	8	2	153
Allen	0	5	5	136
Siebert	2	5	3	157
Callaghan	4	3	3	177
Hoyt	3	3	4	158
Total	9	24	17	781

SECOND GAME.
MONTAUK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Willets	2	2	6	130
Allen	1	3	6	138
Siebert	1	5	4	141
Callaghan	1	5	4	141
Hoyt	3	6	1	177
Total	8	21	21	727

COLUMBIA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
O'Connor	1	4	5	140
Wilson	2	2	6	138
Langon	2	5	3	156
York	4	3	3	184
Judge	2	6	2	184
Total	11	20	19	802

FIRST GAME.
LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Riggs	0	8	2	160
Furdy	3	5	2	171
Swany	5	2	3	182
Olmstead	1	3	6	133
Bannester	4	5	1	192
Total	13	23	14	838

AURORA GRATA.

Name	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gooderson	1	5	4	150
Haiste	2	4	4	148
Tucker	3	6	1	191
McClement	5	3	2	182
Morse	4	5	1	195
Total	15	23	12	866

SECOND GAME.
LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Riggs	3	6	1	190
Furdy	2	6	2	180
Swany	5	4	1	194
Olmstead	1	4	5	135
Bannester	3	3	4	161
Total	14	23	13	860

AURORA GRATA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Goderson	2	2	6	132
Holste	4	3	3	178
Tucker	1	5	4	152
McClement	2	4	4	147
Morse	2	4	4	150
Total	11	18	21	759

FIRST GAME.
KNICKERBOCKER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Webster	2	4	4	151
Boocock	3	4	3	179
Simpson	2	4	4	145
Bollinger	3	4	3	174
Remsen	1	3	6	152
Total	11	19	20	781

CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	3	2	5	150
Newhall	1	5	4	159
Van Siclen	2	5	3	153
Ebbets	2	7	1	186
Frankish	0	6	4	143
Total	8	25	17	791

SECOND GAME.
KNICKERBOCKER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Webster	3	4	3	166
Boocock	2	3	5	141
Simpson	3	4	3	158
Bollinger	3	5	2	202
Remsen	2	6	2	174
Total	13	22	15	841

CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	2	3	5	141
Newhall	0	3	7	132
Van Siclen	1	4	5	146
Ebberts	1	4	5	134
Frankish	3	3	4	147
Total	7	17	26	700

FIRST GAME.
UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lounsbery	4	5	1	189
Quinn	1	6	3	157
James	2	6	2	170
Robbins	0	6	4	133
Miller	3	6	1	188
Total	10	29	11	837

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	2	5	3	160
Lee	4	1	5	164
Beard	4	3	3	179
Whittlesey	1	2	7	118
Fisher	2	4	4	147
Total	13	15	22	768

SECOND GAME.
UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lounsbery	2	2	6	134
Quinn	1	5	4	143
James	3	5	2	172
Robbins	3	4	2	178
Miller	3	5	2	184
Total	12	21	17	811

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	3	4	3	163
Lee	4	2	4	172
Beard	0	3	7	119
Whittlesey	2	3	5	147
Fisher	2	6	2	181
Total	11	18	21	782

Paradise Again Victorious.

The Paradise team made its record of eight straight victories by defeating the Columbus five in the Petersdorf House tournament Monday night. The score:

PARADISE. Name.	Score.	COLUMBUS. Name.	Score.
Musterman	156	Loewy	106
Schulz	149	Liebeskind	117
Volckensin	155	Francis	150
Pfeifer	164	Arnheim	119
Bernhard	165	Blind	170
Total	789	Total	662

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL RACE.

J. A. Brand Wants to Bring His Yacht Spruce III. Over to Race Here.

Arthur Brand, an Englishman, who owns the half-rater Spruce III., has won more than fifty prizes sailing his boat in British waters. Now he sighs for more worlds to conquer and has communicated with the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club that he would like to bring his yacht over here next September and see what he can do with American boats.

The matter was considered at the second annual meeting of the club, held last night at the clubhouse, 7 East Thirty-second Street. The club is willing to offer a cup for a race, and two members said they would build to meet the Englishman. The matter was referred to the Regatta Committee, with power to make arrangements for the race and to see if other clubs would not co-operate, so that a series of races could be had.

The Spruce III. is 15 feet 6 inches on the water line, 24 feet over all, 5 feet 6 inches beam. She has a centerboard weighted with 300 pounds of lead and spreads 190 square feet of canvas. Mr. Brand is an architect and has an office at 32 Gresham Street, London. He is the son of the Controller of the city and is quite a sailor man.

The date for the Seawanhaka's annual regatta was changed from June 22 to June 24, so as not to conflict with the Douglaston Yacht Club.

C. W. Wetmore of the Regatta Committee reported what was done at the recent conference of representatives of the Long Island Sound clubs. He suggested that a committee of five be appointed to co-operate with similar committees of other clubs to try to arrange a uniform set of racing rules, classification, system of measurments, to lay out courses for the race, and to arrange a yachting circuit on Long Island Sound. The committee appointed is W. P. Stevens, A. Cass Canfield, John Hyslop, Oliver E. Cromwell, and Léon F. d'Orémieulx. Commodore E. C. Benedict presided.

TO IMPROVE THE JUBILEE.

Gen. Paine Contemplates Having Her Lengthened.

Gen. Paine is contemplating having some changes made in the Jubilee which will put her on even terms with the new cup-defender. The General some time ago said that the Jubilee would not be in commission this year. Ex-Commodore Smith and some of the members of the Cup Committee have been trying to induce the General to change his mind, and it looks as though they had succeeded.

A syndicate of yachtsmen has been formed to race the Jubilee this year, and it may be that the changes are to be made for these yachtsmen. At any rate it looks as though the Boston boat would be out. When Lord Dunraven challenged in 1893, Gen. Paine said he would not have a boat. His son John did, though.

Last Saturday Superintendent Boyd of the Atlantic Works of East Boston visited Gen. Paine. Speaking of the visit to a representative of The Boston Herald, Gen. Paine said:

"I sent for Mr. Boyd, and we talked over some possible alterations on the Jubilee, so that in case it should be decided to alter her I might know about the time and expense. I am not going to put the Jubilee in commission myself, but I have given some thought to improving her, and my son John is now making the alterations in her plans. This is done so that in case any yachtsman or syndicate thinks of buying hre all the plans may be prepared and the cost of the alterations known in advance."

"Where would you make the alterations?"

"On the bow. Lengthen her out to ninety feet. This would give her more length, with a sharper bow. The changes would not affect her sail plan nor the position of her ballast fin. In fact, we have found out that lengthening her bow would scarcely affect her balance."

Rising from his seat, the General went over to the Jubilee's model and pointed out just where he would start taking off the plating for the alterations. It was some twenty feet aft the face of the stem; consequently the expense could not be great. The job could be done in a short time, and, should an early purchaser appear, the lengthened-out Jubilee would be ready before the new cup-defender.

The alterations are made in the direction of greater speed, gained from points the General gleaned while racing her. No alterations will be made on the after-body.

GEORGIE BEATS VIXEN.

With Lateen Rig the Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Won in a Gale.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 26.—The ice yachts Georgie and Vixen, representing respectively the North Shrewsbury and the Burlington Clubs, sailed an exciting race to-day for the New-Jersey third-class challenge pennant. The wind blew a lively gale, it being almost impossible for one to walk against it on the ice. The water which was on the ice yesterday froze during the night, making the surface nearly even. The race was announced to take place at 8:30 o'clock, and both boats were ready for the Regatta Committee's call to the line.

It was deemed wise to give them a trial, and it was well that they did. Both spun around like tops in the strong wind, and the crews had all they could do to remain in the boats. Each boat had its rig altered, and when they went to the line this afternoon the Georgie wore the Zip's lateen sail, while the Vixen had a small jib and a two-reefed mainsail. In the Georgie were Charles Irwin, her owner, and Charles Burd. The Burlington boat was manned by James Doughty and Walter Sutphen. The club had laid out a triangular course two and a half miles in length, which was to be sailed over eight times, making a total sailing distance of twenty miles.

It was the sort of weather to try the nerves of the hardiest ice boatman, but the crews did not appear to mind it in the least. Very few people dared to venture out to the starting line, and sheltered themselves in the lee of buildings and the steamboats along the shore. The Vixen was to the windward when the boats went down the river, but the Georgie's lateen rig quickly took her to the front. On the first round the Shrewsbury yacht was 41 seconds in the lead, and on the second round nearly 1½ minutes.

On the third round, while turning one of the lower stakes the Georgie had a spinning adventure, and before she got under way again the Vixen was almost up on her, there being less than a half minute between them. On the next turn around the same stake the Burlington yacht cut a caper and lost over half a minute. The latter was unable to catch the Red Bank boat, which finished a winner in 42 minutes 12 seconds, being 1 minute 36 secodns ahead of the Vixen.

The two yachts will sail over the same course to-morrow morning.

Horseshoe Harbor Club to Meet.

The annual meeting of the Horseshoe Harbor Club will be held at the Hotel Marlborough, Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, next Monday at 8:30 P. M. The following is the report of the nominating committee—Frank E. Towle, William Haigh, Benjamin C. Lockett, Chester M. Curry, and Constant M. Bird—which has been filed with the Secretary, according to the amendment adopted at the meeting held Sept. 3, 1894: For Commodore—George S. Towle; Vice Commodore—Howard L. Curry; Secretary—Frank A. Moore; Treasurer—L. S. Knevals; Trustee—Joseph H. Sterling.

The following amendment has been duly posted in the clubhouse, and will come up for action at this meeting: Amend the first sentence of Article II., "Officers," to read as follows: "The officers shall be a Commodore, Vice Commodore, Secretary, and Treasurer, who, with one member to be elected annually at the same time, shall constitute a Board of Trustees."

Merely Living Ballast.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article on the subject of the decision of the New-York Yacht Club in regard to the measurements of cup-competing yachts and the size of their crews, says: "English yachtsmen are likely to regret the New-York Club's decision, especially if it means that competitors will not be measured for load water line and length with their crews on board. A crew of sixty men is wholly needless, a third of that number being necessarily merely living ballast. A crew of that size, too, will necessitate the employment of a tender, such as the Vigilant was supplied with in the last races for the America's Cup, for it would be impossible to feed and provide sleeping accommodations for such a number of men in the forecastle of a racing cutter."

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

—It has been decided, it is said, to launch the new Russian imperial yacht on March 11, the birthday of the late Czar. The yacht will be the largest constructed, being of 5,300 tons, while the length is 430 feet. The yacht has engines of 12,000 indicated horse power, to give a speed of 20 knots at sea. The keel plate was laid in the Summer of last year by the late Czar, and the cost is put at £400,000. She is named Standard, and will have a complement of 870 officers and men.

—Robert Centre, Clarence Goadby, and J. Howard Wainwright, the Committee on Lectures and Entertainments of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, announce that an entertainment, consisting of music, to be followed by other features, will be given at the clubhouse next Saturday at 8:45 P. M. Supper will be served at 11 o'clock, and the committee begs you to extend an invitation to any guests you may wish to have present.

—It is announced that Dr. W. Barton Hopkins is trying to purchase the Scotch cutter Calluna, built by Fife in 1893, and that Capt. John Barr, who is now in Scotland, is to bring her across the ocean. Dr. Hopkins formerly owned the Cinderella and the Gloriana. He was a member of the Vigilant syndicate. The Calluna in these waters would make the racing in the big class very interesting.

—Howard Gould's twenty-rater is almost ready for launching at Bristol. She is painted below the water line, and is mahogany finished, bright, above. The fin is being made. The spars are finished, and Hathaway is at work on the sails, the cloths of which run fore and aft instead of up and down.

—Speaking on the new rules of the New-York Yacht Club, The Boston Herald says: "The New-Yorkers propose allowing twenty-seven men on an eighty-footer, and fifty-one on a boat just one foot longer. Fair rule that."

—The Hostetter steam yacht is having her engines placed on board. The deckhouses are being fitted. The yacht will be launched as soon as the ice is out of the harbor.

—Arthur Binney, the Boston designer, has orders for fourteen new boats of moderate dimensions.

—Linton Hope, in England, is designing boats that draw only 3 inches of water.

—A new centreboard is being made at Bristol for the Vigilant.

GIANTS OFF FOR THE SOUTH.

Sailed on the Tallahassee for Savannah—To be Absent Six Weeks.

Pier 35 North River looked like a small section of the Polo Grounds on a championship game day yesterday while the coaster Tallahassee was preparing to steam away to Savannah. In the front row of "cranks" stood "Nick" Engle, "Dave" Orr, and "Sam" Crane patiently watching the gangplank for the appearance of the Giants, who were booked to sail for the land of flowers. Finally they began to arrive. Capt. Davis and "Jack" Doyle were among the first, and, with these popular players leading the way, "Nick" Engle et al. followed after to the saloon, where the entire team, minus a few of the players, eventually rounded up.

Here the "cranks" condoled with the baseball players, and speculated on the state of the weather off the coast and the prospects going around Hatteras. This may have been a pleasant topic for the stay-at-homes, but it did not cheer the cracks of the diamond. Doyle lost color and Farrell retired to his stateroom before the ship left her pier. "Eddie" Burke of "Burkeville" said his longest previous voyage had been to Coney Island, and he didn't relish the outlook for the next three days.

Each player received a boutonniere in the saloon, and with these distinguishing marks the Giants were soon objects of interest to the other passengers, particularly the ladies. Before the ship started the Captain was introduced to each player. He invited the team to dine at his table during the voyage, and Manager Davis said that those who were able would be pleased to accept his kind invitation.

The Tallahassee left her pier shortly after 3 o'clock. As she slipped away the "rooters" gave a farewell cheer to which the players replied with a waving of hats and hands. She is due at Savannah on Thursday night or Friday morning, from which point the team will journey to Jacksonville by rail.

As the gang plank was hauled ashore "Jack" Doyle shouted to President Freedman:

"Well, here goes a couple of hu ed thousand dollars' worth of baseball material. If the ship sinks you're ruined."

"Don't you think so," retorted Freedman. "I've got policies on all your lives."

The baseball party included Harvey Watkins, President Freedman's financial representative; Capt. George Davis, "Jack" Doyle, "Silent Mike" Tiernan, "Yale" Murphy, "Charley" Farrell, Stafford, who is to be tried at second; "Dad" Clark, "Eddie" Burke, German, Knauss, Bannon, Smith, and Houle, and one correspondent. That great brace of pitchers, Rusie and Meekin, will go to the Florida metropolis by rail from their homes, as will also "Shorty" Fuller and Van Haltren. There were no tidings yesterday of Park Wilson, the catcher, and Westervelt has not signed a contract.

President Freedman remained behind to make the acquaintance of the other League magnates at the schedule meeting, which begins today. He will leave for Florida on Saturday, going by rail. "Sam" Crane and one or two other critics will go on Monday.

The schedule of the preliminary games in the South had not been completed yesterday. It will be announced from Jacksonville next week. The team will spend about three weeks in Jacksonville, and will then work back by easy stages, playing exhibition games en route. Capt. Davis desires to play a number of games with Virginia State League teams, and arrangements to this end will probably be completed.

Before sailing Capt. Davis said that he regarded his team as second to none in the League, and that he expected to win the pennant. The preliminary season in the South is expected to put the players in championship form for the opening of the League season. Last year no Southern trip was taken, and to this fact was attributed the loss of the pennant.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—The Morocco Baseball Club has reorganized for the coming season, and would be pleased to hear from clubs offering a suitable guarantee. Address all communications to Alfred Lamp, manager, 450 West Forty-eighth Street, City.

—The new offices of the New-York Baseball Club, in the Taylor Building, in Cortlandt Street, will be open the same as usual during the absence of the club in the South. Secretary Bonnell will be in charge.

—The Brooklyn team will start on its southern trip to-morrow. The longest stay will be made at Savannah, to which point the team will go first.

BLOODED TROTTERS AT AUCTION

Monbars, St. Vincent, and Pixley to be Sold at Madison Square Garden.

All the blue-blooded trotters and pacers that have been on inspection at Tattersalls during the last three days have been transferred to Madison Square Garden. Commencing at 10 o'clock this forenoon, some 230 head will be sold to the highest bidder, and the entire consignment must be disposed of by Friday night. W. B. Fasig, manager of the trotting department for the Tattersalls Company, began what he called "speed sales" at Cleveland some years ago, and these are now the correct thing everywhere. There is an unusually large number of horses with fast records in the lot that will be offered this week, and reference was made in yesterday's New-York Times to Pixley, Monbars, St. Vincent, and other cracks that have scored below 2:20. The first two named were consigned late and appear in a supplement to the general catalogue of the sale. With the announcement of their breeding and turf performances is a letter from Monroe Salisbury to Don J. Leathers of Grand Rapids, Mich., owner of these two cracks. It is dated at Chicago on the 2d inst., and says of Pixley: "I have no doubt she will get a mark this season of 2:04 or 2:05." The famous California turfman also speaks highly of Monbars and thinks he will do to challenge any stallion now in training.

Among the consignors who arrived yesterday is Wallace Pierce, an old-time follower of the Grand Circuit, who has owned such noted campaigners as Susie S. and Doctor Almont. He brought with him the young mare Miss Charmer, with a slow record and a trial below 2:30. She is by Benson, a son of Kentucky Prince and Dame Trot, the latter one of the old-time celebrities whose performances gave Green Mountain Maid much of her early reputation as a brood mare. Miss Charmer's dam is Charmer, whom veterans of the Fleetwood Park brigade will remember as the winner of a hotly-contested race over that track in 1876.

Three consignments from Indiana are the curtain raisers at the Garden to-day, beginning with Corinne, who has shown trials much below her record of 2:24½. Woodside Prince, Sister Lou, and Florence Sultan are also products of the Hoosier State that have beaten 2:30. Two New-Yorkers send a couple of tested record makers in Wick C., 2:24¼, and Ethel Mack, 2:24½. Penn Valley Stud makes a draft on its array of speed at the last moment, so that Nettie Wilkes, 2:17½; Claymore, 2:17¾; Frou Frou, 2:22, the champion yearling of 1891; Antecoyne, 2:23; Capitana, 2:20½; Tyranus, 2:21¼, and two without records will be put up for competition to-day. Many well-known turfmen and fanciers of fast stock were in evidence about the up-town hotels last evening, and the sale promises to confirm the impression that the market for first-class material in the light-harness line is much firmer than it was a year ago.

Col. Pepper's Farm to be Kept Up.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 26.—Col. R. P. Pepper died leaving no will. His oldest son, Robert, has been selected by the heirs to take charge of the breeding establishment and continue the business of rearing trotters, at which the Colonel amassed a fortune of nearly $500,000.

THE MANHATTANS AHEAD.

Win Four Chess Games from Newark Team in Metropolitan Tourney.

The first match in the fourth round of the tournament of the Metropolitan Chess League took place last night between the Manhattan and Newark Chess Clubs at the rooms of the former. The following was the order of play:

MANHATTAN.		NEWARK.	
Hodges	..	C. Hymes	..
J. Baird	..	E. Hymes	..
Gedalia	..	Ginzberg	..
Isaacson	1	Greenberg	0
D. Baird	..	Bernstein	..
Clapp	..	Benner	0
Vorrath	..	Lissner	..
Schmidt	..	Dr. Nadler	0

The games were rather slowly contested. Greenberg won a pawn from Isaacson, but afterward played badly and permitted his opponent to place his knight in a commanding position, whereupon Isaacson broke through with his attack.

Clapp gained a lot of ground in the opening by a premature exchange on the part of Benner. Later on the latter subjected himself to an irresistible attack by capturing a pawn. Clapp finally won the queen and the game.

Dr. Nadler lost the king's pawn on the fourth move, being not familiar with the opening. He never could recover, his game was badly hampered, and on the eighteenth move he lost a second pawn in an untenable position. Vorrath won a pawn from Lissner and broke through with his attack after a long struggle.

Ginzberg played very well against Gedalia. The latter eventually proposed a draw, but the Captain of the Newark team told Ginzberg to play for a win, as a draw would suffice to lose the match. Ginzberg then sacrificed a pawn.

At midnight the score stood 4 to 0 in favor of the Manhattans, who are sure of the match beyond any reasonable doubt.

HARVARD'S ATHLETIC COMMITTEE

Will Probably Report in Opposition to Faculty's Football Resolution.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The Harvard College Athletic Committee met at the house of Prof. J. B. Ames last evening and took action upon the recent vote of the Faculty desiring them to abolish intercollegiate football. The committee wish their action kept secret until the result of the meeting is communicated to the Faculty. The meeting of that body will be held a week from to-day.

That the committee voted not to acquiesce in the Faculty's desire to abolish the game is assured from its make-up, which is as follows: Prof. James B. Ames of the Law School, Chairman; Prof. G. A. Bartlett of the German Department, and W. M. Davis, Professor of Physical Geography, Faculty members; Dr. Edward H. Bradford, William Hooper, and Perry D. Trafford, graduate members; P. W. Whittemore, Captain of the nine; J. C. Fairchild, President of the junior class, and R. H. Stevenson, Jr., President of the sophomore class, undergraduate members.

It is very probable that the message to the Faculty will contain some of the committee's ideas on restrictions of the game. The most prominent of these, doubtless, will be the suggestion htat football games be played only on college grounds.

To comply with the wish of the Faculty, the Athletic Committee will be, in a measure, disobeying an order put in a mild form. The committee is a creation of the corporation, and as such the Faculty have no power over it. If a request came from the corporation or Overseers, the committee probably would feel obliged to acquiesce, but as it is, the vote of the Faculty can be treated as a request.

MARKSMEN'S BADGES PRESENTED

New-Jersey National Guardsmen Receive Trophies of Their Prowess.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 26.—The presentation of marksmen's, sharpshooters', and championship badges to the members who qualified for those classes at Sea Girt were awarded last night at the armory. Companies D, B, F, and C, comprising the First Battalion, First Regiment, National Guard, were present. After the presentation a battalion drill, dress parade, and review followed. Col. E. A. Campbell and his field and staff officers were present, as was also Second Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, Tenth Regiment, United States Cavalry, who has been commissioned by the Secretary of War to instruct the National Guardsmen of New-Jersey in guard duty and military courtesy.

The men, arrayed in full uniform, were ranged in regular order in the drillroom, and the qualified marksmen were called in their turn and the badges pinned on their breasts by Capt. William Howard, Inspector of Rifle Practice, who made the presentations in view of the Colonel and his staff. Company C headed the list in the number of qualified men, fourteen being honored from its ranks. Companies D and B were not far behind, with eleven and ten, respectively, while only eight Company F men received the coveted emblems.

Lieut. Col. R. Heber Brientnall was awarded the Forty-seventh Regiment badge and the champion badge of the field and staff. Champion badges were bestowed on Sergt. Major William E. Terhune as the crack shot of the non-commissioned staff, and the company champions were respectively Privates Joseph Murray and Arthur J. Wigmore, Musician William Hedden, and Private William Hoffman for Companies B, C, D, and F. A number of the staff also received marksmen's badges.

Five-year decorations were conferred on Sergt. James E. Van Houten, Company D, and Privates George T. Hargraves and Alfred Wright of Company B. The other sharpshooters to be honored besides Lieut. Col. Brientnall were Major David L. Wallace and Lieut. R. M. Phillips of the staff.

French and Louty the Leaders.

The business men's tournament at Maurice and John's, 85 Nassau Street, is drawing to a close, and has narrowed down to E. Louty and T. French, each having won seven games and lost none. To-morrow night they will decide the question of first and second prizes.

T. French (175) defeated J. Garrison (175) last night by a score of 175 to 121. French's high run was 19, and the average 2 51-62.

The second game was between George Roux (200) and M. Bergen, (160.) Bergen won, 160 to Roux's 178. Bergen's high run was 25, and average 3 7-11.

To Build a Track at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 26.—W. A. McIntyre, Secretary of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, is in the city and will meet the business men and citizens who feel an interest in establishing a race track association in Jacksonville at the Board of Trade rooms at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Mr. McIntyre represents prominent horsemen of the North, who are in earnest to establish Winter racing in the South, and it is their intention to construct a track in Jacksonville first and then to extend the circuit to include Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga, New-Orleans, and St. Augustine.

Princeton to Meet Yale Gymnasts.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 26.—The Princeton gymnastic team will depart to-morrow morning for New-Haven to participate in the joint exhibition with the Yale gymnastic team. It has been finally decided that the contest will not be adjudged. Capt. MacColl said to-night: "I regret very much that the contest is not to be adjudged. Princeton has held out all along for a board of judges, but Yale's representatives were unwilling to meet us on such conditions. The primary object of such a contest is to decide the relative merits of the teams. Without a board of judges such a decision is impossible." The Princeton team has developed rapidly under Director Goldie's instructions, despite the inadequacy of equipment at the Bonner Gymnasium. Capt. MacColl is anxious to meet other college teams, and to have the contests judged. Capt. MacColl will take the following men to Yale: Charles E. Hendrickson, '95; Charles Kellerman, '95; A. L. Wheeler, '95; R. C. Kumler, '95; Charles Browne, '96; G. G. Blackmore, '96; F. M. Paul, '96; Edward B. Turner, '96; Ralph Derr, '97; and Thomas B. Browne, '97.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The championship series of games of the National Association Football League will commence on Sunday next, when the American Athletic Association of West Hoboken will play the Scottish-Americans at Newark, and the Centreville Athletic Club of Bayonne City will play the Brooklyn Wanderers, on the grounds of the Varuna Boat Club, at South Brooklyn. J. R. Conners and Thomas Whyte, both of the New-Rochelle Football Club, have been selected as the official referees for these games, the former going to Newark and the latter to South Brooklyn. The games will start punctually at 2:30. The rule of the league is that the team not ready to start at the appointed time shall forfeit the game and the opposing team will be credited with the points the same as though a victory had been gained.

—A very enthusiastic and largely-attended meeting of the Cricket contingent of the New-Jersey Athletic Club was held Monday night at the clubhouse, Bayonne City, N. J., for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were unanimously elected: Captain, First Eleven—M. R. Cobb; Vice Captain—F. F. Kelly; Captain, Second Eleven—Thomas Clark; Vice Captain, Second Eleven—G. R. Cooper; Secretary—C. H. Ellis; Delegates to the M. D. C. L.—James D. Boyd, C. H. Ellis, and M. R. Cobb. It was also decided to apply for membership in the newly-formed Cricket Association.

—John T. Griffin of Brockton, the pugilist and instructor at the Cribb Club, Boston, has completed arrangements to leave for Europe May 1 with Nat C. Goodwin, as his manager. Griffin states that one of his reasons for going is to make a match for the featherweight championship with Fred Johnson, champion of England at the present time. The fight, if arrangements are made, will probably take place at the National Sporting Club. Griffin is willing to make the match at 122 pounds, give or take three pounds.

—Only one game was bowled on Monday night in the Yonkers Palisade Boat Club's tournament. That was between Teams 2 and 4, and the latter won by a score of 701 to 692. The game between Teams 3 and 4 was postponed until Monday, March 4. The next games will be bowled tomorrow evening.

—"Tom" O'Rourke has offered to match "Joe" Walcott against any two lightweights in the world in ten-round bouts on the same night. "Kid" Lavigne and "Young" Griffo are particularly aimed at. The Seaside Athletic Club may arrange the contest.

—The programme tournament at the Seaside Athletic Club for next Monday evening will be Young Griffo vs. Horace Leeds, "Tom" Denny vs. Solly Smith, Danny McBride vs. Marty McCue, at twelve, ten, and six rounds respectively, are bouts which promise a grand night's sport.

OPPOSED TO THIS BILL.

Potter to Work Against the Donaldson Act Restricting Cyclists.

The Donaldson bill recently introduced in the Assembly at Albany, is the latest bit of legislation to bring forth the wrath of Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter. That official said yesterday that the continual efforts to restrict wheelmen are becoming obnoxious and should be met with a storm of protests from every rider in the State.

A copy of the bill reads as follows:

Section 1. All persons hereafter riding bicycles, safeties, or wheels in any of the public roads or streets, or places in this State, are hereby required, when passing

GRAUER'S DEFENSE TO-DAY

Alleged Incendiary Worried When the People's Case Was Closing.

THE FIRE IN WEINBERG'S STORE

Witnesses Tell How Grauer's Alleged Tools Were Locked in There—Fire Discovered When They Left.

The case against Max H. Grauer, alleged leader of the gang of east side incendiaries, was closed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions before Judge Martine. When the trial is resumed to-day Mr. Grossman of Friend & House, counsel for the defendant, will make his opening address, and it is expected that the case will be given to the jury by Friday evening.

There was not much testimony of a startling nature offered yesterday, but Grauer seemed more worried than he has been at any time since he was arraigned. He watched the witnesses of the people with an anxious, hunted look, hitched about uneasily in his chair, and now and then talked with feverish earnestness to his counsel.

There was a rumor in the courtroom that during the preceding night Grauer's lawyers had labored hard to induce him to plead guilty of arson in one of the lower degrees. They assured him, it was said, that he would almost certainly be found guilty in the first degree, and that under the circumstances the court would be certain to impose a very heavy sentence—probably the maximum, twenty years. But the prisoner, the story went, had stubbornly refused, placing his hope in the bad character of the chief witnesses against him, nearly all of whom have been what his lawyers call "self-confessed criminals." Grauer gave it as his belief that the jury would not believe the evidence of these people, and that in consequence he would be acquitted.

Whether the rumor of this conference was true or not, Grauer certainly showed that he had spent a bad night. All his old-time confidence was gone, and the careless, sarcastic look he has worn was a thing of the past. The usual big crowd pressed its way into the courtroom, and the attendants had all they could do to keep the aisles clear. Insurance men made up the major portion of the audience, but there was also a good sprinkling of east siders, who had worked their way into the room under the plea that they were relatives of the prisoner. There were enough of his "brothers" on hand to people one of the big tenements in which the fire gang operated.

The first witness of the day was Nathan Nathanson, who had been a clerk in Weinberg's clothing store, 178 Canal Street, for the firing of which by his alleged tools, Rothman and Mrs. Silbermeister, Grauer is on trial. Nathanson said that on the day of the fire—Sunday, Oct. 28, 1894—Rothman ,accompanied by Mrs. Silbermeister, came into the store. They bought some clothing from Weinberg, who was in the plot, and, after examining the lock, they left. Later, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Weinberg left the store and placed the witness in charge, giving him the key. After Weinberg had been gone for half an hour, Rothman and Mrs. Silbermeister came back. They went to the rear of the store, and took seats behind some piles of clothing. A few minutes later the witness left the store, locking Mrs. Silbermeister and Rothman in, according to the instructions of Weinberg. He went away, and later heard of the fire.

Detective Sergeant Charles McManus of the Central Office was then sworn. He told how, in company with Detective Sergeant Jacobs, he had gone to the premises at 178 Canal Street at 3 P. M. They were joined there by Assistant Fire Marshal Freel. They took up their watch on the opposite side of the street, and saw Mrs. Silbermeister and Rothman enter the place, come out, go away, and return later.

Mrs. Silbermeister came out about 5:30 and was followed by Detective Jacobs. She went up Mott Street, and then Elizabeth Street, where she was arrested. Rothman came out at half-past six, and the witness arrested him in the hallway of 178. He had not been out of the place more than a minute before there was an explosion, the whole place was filled with flames, and the large plate glass window fell out.

Assistant Fire Marshal Freel followed the detective, and related much the same story. He examined the premises, and found a quantity of crystallized matter on the floor, and a can of some sort of combustibles in the cellar.

On cross-examination by Mr. House, the witness explained that the crystallized matter found upon the floor caused a fire to spread rapidly and burned the surface only. To a casual observer it would give a conflagration the appearance of a total loss, whereas as a matter of fact, the real damage would be but slight.

Two women, residents of the house at of the fire they were in their rooms on the of the fire they were in their rooms in the premises. When the alarm of fire was given they ran to the starway, but it was so full of smoke they could not see or go out that way; then they tried the fire-escape, and were about to come down that way when they were motioned to by the firemen to go back. A fireman came to them, and took them down by way of the roof.

A number of men from Fire Patrol No. 1, headed by James Robinson and Richard Groves, testified as to the fire and the finding of a can of some combustible in the cellar. From the smell all were certain that the can had contained turpentine.

C. W. Joerns, Manager of the Home Fire Insurance Company, with an office at 9 Cooper Union, was the next witness. Mr. Joerns knew Grauer, he said, and had business relations with him. He went with Grauer to 967 Second Avenue, Oct. 24, 1894, and was there introduced to a man whose name was given as Silberstein, whom he identified in court as Rothman, the convicted incendiary. They went there to adjust an insurance policy. There had been a fire in the tenement the day before, and the water thrown by the firemen had run into "Silberstein's" apartments. They adjusted the loss at 1 per cent. on the policies paying "Silberstein" $150. Mr. Joerns did not know how the fire started.

On cross-examination, Mr. Friend soon had the witness in a high state of excitement. He denied it was the custom of public and fire insurance adjusters to work together in adjusting losses.

"Do you mean to say that you never received any percentage for adjusting losses?" demanded Mr. Friend, ferociously.

"I never received a cent for adjusting from any one except my own company," snapped Mr. Joerns. "I have had dealings with only two or three fire adjusters, and don't require money from any of them. No, Sir, I do not—sure pop."

At this Justice Martine whirled around in his chair and glared at the witness, who had been answering Mr. Friend flippantly.

"Look here!" exclaimed the Judge, "I hope you will not use slang. This is not the place for it. I heard you say 'no siree' once, and now you say 'sure pop.' I am sorry to have to admonish you in open court, but it must cease here."

Mr. Joerns did not look very much frightened, but he took care to use only pure English afterward. After one more witness had been examined the case was adjourned until to-day.

PAYING NO RENT TO THE CITY

Tenants of Park Houses Live Easily, but the Commissioners Are Likely to Disturb Them.

The new Park Commissioners, it was learned yesterday, will be called upon to investigate the charge that the city is being deprived of rent. The former Commissioners of Accounts, it was learned, had, just before they went out of office, made a scathing report on the condition of affairs in Pelham and Van Cortlandt Parks.

The report characterized as disgraceful the way that certain persons who possessed influence occupied desirable houses rent free, while some of the houses were allowed to go to rack and ruin. The Commissioners also declared that the system employed in collecting rents of the few who were supposed to pay was lax and most unbusinesslike. There are about thirty houses in the two parks.

Some of the persons who do not pay rent are, it is claimed, employed in the park, and other city departments, and under the excuse of taking care of the property obtained it rent free when it would otherwise yield a fair rent to the city.

The Commissioners will look carefully into the matter, and ascertain for what reasons certain men were given the preference in not being obliged to pay, while others were. It appears that the city has been a loser through tenants who moved away without paying, and whom the Park Department has not followed up. Thieves have broken into the unoccupied houses, and have torn out the plumbing and carried away everything of value. The Park Commissioners will inquire why proper precautions were not taken to prevent these depredations.

Secretary Burns of the department, who has held over from the old régime, admitted yesterday that he was an advocate of the system that called for such severe criticism from the Commissioners of Accounts. He would not deny that many of the tenants were there through his efforts, and said that he would suggest to the new Commissioners that they be permitted to remain, rent free, as caretakers.

ALLOTMENT OF AMERICAN BONDS

Praise of President Cleveland's Able Defense of National Credit.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Daily News will say to-morrow:

"The allotment letters for the new issue of United States bonds were posted last evening. It is understood that the bonds were applied for eighteen times over and that the allotments were made at varying rates, according to the amount, &c., with the minimum of 5 per cent. The whole transaction has been very creditable to all concerned.

"President Cleveland has ably safeguarded the national credit, and has checkmated unpatriotic opponents, while the public has shown strong faith in the honorable fulfillment of its obligations by the United States Government.

"There seems now much less probability of factious opposition to the currency reform proposals to be discussed by the new Congress. Their necessity has been amply demonstrated by recent events, but the President has also shown that his Cabinet will not be coerced into accepting inadequate and inoperative remedies."

Citizens' Union of Brooklyn.

The Citizens' Union of Brooklyn held a meeting last night in one of the rooms of the St. George Hotel. William G. Low presided. About twenty members were present.

It was decided to continue the work of agitating for good government, and an effort will be made to extend the work to other cities.

A committee was appointed, with instructions to make its report in two weeks.

Glasgow May Have Been Scalded.

Information received at the Coroner's office yesterday led Coroner Hoeber to institute an investigation as to the cause of the death of Louis Glascon, a twenty-year-old idiot, who died on Randall's Island Feb. 22. It was reported that death had been caused by scalds.

An examination of the body seemed to verify the report, but the inquiry failed to elicit any confirming evidence.

Mrs. Coutant Is Willing.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Howard Thornton, as referee, to-day took evidence in the case of William A. Coutant, Jr., versus Minnie Enid Vaughn Coutant to annul a marriage contracted at Poughkeepsie last December. The claim is made by the petitioner that he was insane.

Mrs. Coutant was present during the taking of the evidence. She does not oppose the granting of the petition.

Honored by His Friends.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The Saratoga Club held an informal reception in its parlors from 8 till 11 o'clock this evening in honor of ex-Congressman James M. Marvin, marking his entrance into his eighty-seventh year. Mr. Marvin has been a potent factor in Saratoga hotel, social, and political life since he came here in 1831, and for over thirty years was manager of the first United States Hotel.

Tired of Looking for Work.

Abraham Frankel, sixty-five years old, tired of seeking work and failing to find it, hanged himself last night in his bedroom in the tenement house 36 Norfolk Street.

He was a tailor. He had a wife and six grown up children, who, since he lost his employment three months ago, have kept the household going as well as possible by doing fancy crochet work.

T. Wisker a Janitor Now.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield late yesterday afternoon appointed Thomas Wisker janitor of the Hall of Records, at a salary of $900 a year, in place of John Davis. Wisker is the man for whom O. S. Teall has been trying to get a job since he lost his place in the Custom House, after the last election.

Speaker Fish's Reception.

ALBANY, N .Y., Feb. 26.—Speaker and Mrs. Hamilton Fish gave a reception at their residence here to-night to the members of the State Assembly.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26.—By the explosion of a cylinder charged with carbolic acid gas in the drug laboratory of the Smith, Kline & French Company, Frank Robinson of Camden, N. J., was killed outright and Frank Duffy of this city injured so that he soon died. The men were engaged in manufacturing salicylic acid.

Belfast, Me., Feb. 26.—Constable McGee of Unity, tried for corruption in office by inducing tramps to come within his town, by which he obtained large fees for their arrest, was to-day held in $500 to the Supreme Court. Other Constables similarly implicated are under arrest.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Mrs. Isaac Reynolds, wife of the proprietor of the American House, this city, dropped dead at the Art Loan Exhibition this afternoon. Mrs. Reynolds was sixty years old and prominent socially. Heart disease was the cause of her death.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 26.—Internal Revenue Collector Byxbee to-day appointed as Deputy Collector of the Income Tax for Rhode Island Charles W. Murphy of Newport. Mr. Murphy will be stationed at Providence.

Indianapolis, Feb. 26.—The Senate Democrats have decided to resign, if necessary, to prevent the Republicans from passing a Congressional apportionment act. This action would rob the Senate of a quorum.

Virginia Alumni Have a Good Time.

The Alumni of the University of Virginia held a kneipe last night at Goermtz's, in Third Avenue. Among those present were John S. Wise, Dr. S. D. Seward, G. R. Oliphant, James Lindsay Gordon, George Gordon Battle, and Dr. Fielding Taylor.

They Want Lincoln Honored More.

The Patriotic Republican Club, 248 East Seventy-eighth Street, passed a resolution last night expressing its opinion that the birthday of Abraham Lincoln should be a national holiday.

SALEM CLOSED THE RECORD

Her Witches Were the Last Among Civilized People.

NEGROES STARTED THE CRAZE

Servants Imported from the West Indies Brought Obeah Superstitions Along With Them.

In an address by Prof. John Fiske, on "The Witchcraft of Salem Village," reported by The Chicago Herald, he said:

"There are tribes of men whose minds are so little developed that travelers have doubted the existence of religious ideas among them, but none have been found so low as not to have some notion of witchcraft. The conceptions of natural disease and natural death are attainable only by civilized minds. To the savage, who has scarcely an inkling of such a thing as the laws of nature, all death is regarded as murder, either at the hands of a superhuman power that must be propitiated, or at the hands of some human being upon whom vengeance may be wreaked. The interpretation of disease is the same, and one of the chief occupations of medicine men and priests among barbarous races is the detection and punishment of witches.

"Among all superstitions the belief in witchcraft has been most deeply rooted and the most tenacious of life. In all times and places, until quite lately, among the most advanced communities, the reality of witchcraft has been assumed without question and scarcely any human belief is supported by so vast a quantity of recorded testimony.

"At the present day among communities like our own we may observe a wonderful change. Among educated people the belief of witchcraft is practically extinct. It has not simply ceased to be taken seriously, but it has vanished from people's minds. We recognize it as one of the grotesque features in an Indian's theory of things, or perhaps we find it cropping out among the odds and ends of diabolism that the negro mind retains from the old stock of African folk-lore, but we no longer associate such belief with civilized man and a good deal of historical study is needed to enable us to realize adequately its omnificence only two centuries ago.

"What has caused this remarkable change in our mental attitude toward witchcraft? Surely not argument. Nobody has ever refuted the evidence that once seemed so conclusive in favor of the belief. For the most part we should now regard that evidence as not worth the trouble of refuting. Some powerful cause has made our minds insuperably inhospitable to such sort of evidence. That cause is the gigantic development of physical science since the days of Newton and Descartes. The minds of civilized people have become familiar with the conception of natural law, and that conception has simply stifled the old superstition as clover chokes out weeds.

"It has been observed that the existence of evidence in favor of witchcraft closely depends upon the disposition to believe it, so that when the latter ceases the former disappears. Accordingly we find no difficulty in understanding the universality of the belief until quite modern times. The disposition to believe was one of the oldest inheritances of the human mind, while the capacity for estimating evidence in cases of physical causation is one of the very latest and most laborious acquisitions."

Speaking of the introduction of witchcraft into Salem Village, Prof. Fiske stated that in 1692 there were circumstances which favored the outbreak of such an epidemic in that place, quite apart from any personal influence. War had broken out with Louis XIV., and it had been going badly with the colonists; the great expedition to Quebec had come home crestfallen with defeat; the devil was bestirring himself; the fuel for an explosion had been gathered, and it needed but a spark.

This was provided by the servants, children, and their visiting playmates, of the household of Samuel Parris, the minister of Salem Village. Parris had come to New-England from the West Indies, and had brought with him two blacks, one male and one female, the latter assuming to be the wife of the former. She was a hag. She taught the children and servants how to enter trances and from her they soon learned to believe in palmistry and fortune telling and became quite proficient in talking gibberish. This hag was known as Titula, and it was not long before the young girls of the minister's household, over whom she seemed to wield such an influence, became the talk of the village. In fact, they may be said to be known as the "afflicted children." At times they would go down on all fours, get under chairs and tables, go into fits, and speak unintelligible jargon.

Dwelling upon the influence of these two blacks and the wide path that it cut through the town of Salem, Prof. Fiske said: "We may suppose that the minister's West Indian servants began by talking Indian medicine and teaching its tricks to his daughters and also; then as the girls of their acquaintance would naturally become interested, and would seek to relieve the monotony of the Winter evenings by taking part in the performances. Their first motives are most likely to have been playful, but there was probably a half-shadowy sense of wickedness, a slight aroma of brimstone about the affair, which may have made it more attractive.

"I feel sure that sooner or later some of these girls would find themselves losing control over their spasms, and thus getting more than they had bargained for; would deem themselves bewitched by Titula and John Indian, but especially if they found themselves taken to task by their parents. The dread of punishment—perhaps, of church discipline, for Parris was not notably severe—would be sure to make them blame the Indians, in order to screen themselves. If Cotton Mather's methods had now been followed the affair would have been hushed, and the girls, isolated from each other, would have been subjected to quiet and soothing treatment; and thus, no doubt, it all would have ended. But when Parris made the affair as public as possible; when learned doctors of divinity and medicine came and watched those girls and declared them bewitched, what more was needed to convince their young minds that they were really in that dreadful plight? Such a belief must, of course, have added to their hysterical condition. Naturally they accused Titula.

"Such an explanation of the witchcraft in Salem Village accounts for the fact much better than any such violent supposition as that of conscious conspiracy. Our fit attitude of mind toward it is pity for all concerned, yet the feelings of horror and disgust are quite legitimate, for the course of the affair was practically the same as if it had been shaped by deliberate and conscious malice. It is, on the whole, the most gruesome episode of American history, and it sheds back a lurid light upon the long tale of witchcraft in the past.

"Few instances of the delusion have attracted so much attention as this at Salem, and few have had the details so fully and minutely preserved. It was the last witch epidemic recorded in the history of fully civilized nations. It occurred among people of our own sort, and the sixth generation born since it happened has not yet passed away. It came just as the superstition which produced it was about to die out from the thought of educated men, and there is no movement more conspicuous than the Salem witchcraft to mark the remote and fast receding side of the gulf which the human mind has traversed in these two centuries.

"For these reasons it looms up in our memory and is sometimes alluded to as if it were in some way a singular or exceptional instance of superstition. Yet, in Europe, only a few years earlier, the hanging of nineteen persons for witchcraft in a single village and in the course of a single Summer would have called forth no special comment. The case of Salem Village may help us to form some dim conception of the stupendous wickedness that must have been wrought by the terrible delusion in the days of its stalwart prime, when victims by the hundred were burned at the stake."

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THE DAGOS OF THE GULF COAST

LAZY LIFE OF THE MIXED BREEDS FROM FLORIDA TO PANAMA.

Customs and Manners of a Curious People Fond of Gaming and Dancing—Their Women.

An Italian Baptist minister in this city lately came near disrupting his congregation because, in a moment of hot temper, he called his parishioners "dagos." The name is of Spanish-Portuguese origin. It is a corruption of James Diago, or Diego, and is applied derisively to these half-breeds as we address unknown Chinamen by the general title "John." Dagos are to be found in little communities all along the Gulf coast, but rarely in the interior, from Pensacola to Panama. Their manners and customs are as diversified as their origins.

The country that they inhabit having at different periods been conquered by the English, French, and Spaniards—originally in possession of the Indians—and settled by people from all parts of the world, intermarrying and intermixing, all original qualities of complexion, language, and manners have been destroyed, producing a distinct race of people, speaking a composite language, and with manners and customs so distorted and changed from their original sources that they are to be compared to no other class of people in the world.

The dago is almost wholly confined to the towns along the seacoast; a few cowpens in the country form the only exceptions. The dagos are generally temperate. It is true they drink vast quantities of wine and St. Croix rum, and their "sangarees" are the best made, but it is not often that one sees an intoxicated dago. They are thought to be a quiet people, but this is a constitutional indulgence. When roused by passion, they exhibit all the baser qualities of their mongrel ancestry. They are affectionate and friendly to each other, hospitable and generous to strangers, and the even tenor of their lives is not often disturbed by business of any kind.

They are distinctively a dancing people, and fandangos are of frequent occurrence. Card parties and patgors, bull fights and the theatre are frequently indulged in, but never to excess. The bustle and exertion of the mixed American population daily settling among them will for a time throw these people into the background. Those of the new settlers who are successful will take rank and join caste with the more cultured creole, but the unfortunate ones will soon settle down to the easy lives of their neighbors, and by intermarriage and force of habit become the progenitors of a fresh generation of dagos.

Fandangos are common, but they are not patronized to the extent they formerly were. Patgors are a kind of introduction to a fandango. A wooden bird is fixed on a pole and carried about; on presenting it to the women they make an offering of a piece of ribbon, of any length or color which may suit their fancy or convenience. This is fixed to the bird, which thus becomes decked with an abundant and gaudy plumage. A time and place are then set apart for the fair patrons of the patgor to assemble, who are usually attended by their male escorts, armed with rifles or fowling pieces. The patgor is shot at, and the fortunate marksman who first succeeds in "killing it" is proclaimed king. The patgor becomes his right by custom, and is by him presented to the fair lady he loves best, who, by accepting it, becomes his queen; and he is also entitled to the invaluable privilege of paying all the expenses of the next fandango, over which his majesty and his consort preside.

The fandango is of Spanish origin, being the national dance, especially of Andalusia. Whether it was introduced into Spain by the Moors or was found established there by them is a matter of dispute. It is preserved and practiced among the dagos in all its original grace and simplicity. Among the Andalusians it is usually danced to the accompaniment of the guitar, and occasionally also of the tambourine, the dancers beating time with castinets and the spectators by clapping their hands. The dago has somewhat modified the original form. The music is mixed—violins, flutes, &c., being used, and, in lieu of the guitar, a banjo. Instead of clapping their hands, the spectators adopt the more melodious "pat" of the negroes. Like the Andalusians, they dance it in the evening and always on Sunday. Other dances, waltzes, polkas, cotillions, and even jubas and jigs are danced by way of variety; but a ball is always ended, and often begun, with the fandango. It is danced by three-four times by one couple only, and after each dance the woman offers her cheek to the men present, and allows herself to be embraced by all of them.

The fair dancers all wear mantillas of lace, and all are adroit in the management of their fans—"abanico." They carry on conversation with it by means of a complicated code of signals, by which they express their feelings with this implement of fashion. Rage, hate, love, jealousy, pity, grief, scorn, fondness, joy—all are typified in their inimitable management of the fan. The dago women are fond of intrigue, but it is not until they are married that it is much indulged in. Female morality among them, therefore, is necessarily rated high, and they have little mercy on a woman who errs before she is married. After matrimony this relation protects them from the scandal that would result were they to indulge in their favorite pastime while yet maidens. They mature early, marry young, and before they reach the age of thirty are old women—yellow, wrinkled, and garrulous.

The children of dago parents are a study in themselves, resembling each other or their parents in but few instances. One will have the thick lips, curly hair, and olive complexion of the quadroon; another strongly marked Spanish features; one with a physiognomy decidedly Hibernian, and the next child small-boned, vivacious, hot-tempered, inheriting these peculiarities from some remote French ancestor. In disposition there is an equal dissimilarity—the gay, the proud, the phlegmatic, the stern, the quiet being found in all families. The dago women are capital nurses. Their place is in the sick-room. They have no fears of that plague of the Gulf coast—yellow fever. When "Yellow Jack" approaches, the cultured creoles and such of the Americans as are able flee. The dago remains, has the fever, speedily recovers, and nurses those of the Americans unfortunate enough to contract the disease.

The dago men are passionately fond of gambling. They risk their all on the turn of a die or the fortune of a card with a recklessness that is remarkable. Spanish monte, roulette, rouge et noir, and dice are played, and a game which bears a striking resemblance to our faro. It was undoubtedly introduced among them by the French. In Pensacola it is very extensively played. Sunday is their gala day, and horse racing, gaming, dancing, &c., are freely indulged in. They make excellent sailors, and those who follow the sea also follow smuggling. No one has any idea of the amount of contraband goods surreptitiously brought into the Gulf States by dago sailors.

The domestic affairs of the dago are conducted after a very primitive fashion. Some of their dishes are good, and about an equal proportion execrable, at least to the American palate. They are extremely fond of salads and oil, use an unlimited quantity of pepper, and eat garlic at every meal. Their gumbo soup is excellent, and they are the only people who satisfactorily serve up okra. Coffee is their favorite beverage, and they know how to make it. A peculiar cake, made of equal parts of rice and cornmeal, is much affected by them. The dago usually dines twice each day, and eats three lunches or collations. Dago architecture is peculiar and diversified, ranging from the hut of pine poles to the substantial edifice of brick or stone. Along the Texan coast the houses are generally adobe. The dagos have very little patriotism, less elevation, and no principle. They believe first in self-interest, and, although at all times strictly observant of the laws of hospitality, would not scruple to cut their guest's throat for a paltry consideration after he had passed their threshold.

MRS. THOROW A WITNESS

She Repeated Her Testimony About Payments to Capt. Doherty.

CASE OF THE PROSECUTION CLOSED

The Motion to Dismiss Denied and the Defense to Begin This Morning—Jury Locked Up for the Night.

Ex-Police Captain Michael Doherty's trial for bribery was continued before Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday.

Justice Ingraham denied the motion of Mr. Boardman for the defense that the prosecution decide upon which of the two counts in the indictment it would proceed.

Lawyer Austin G. Fox opened for the prosecution. The first witness was Werner A. Meyer, who said he lived at 16 First Street in April, 1892. He was agent of the house at 23 Second Avenue, of which Mrs. Thorow was the tenant. Meyer said that on June 23, 1892, he received a letter from Capt. Doherty dated June 23, 1892, stating that he had received complaints about the house 23 Second Avenue, and advising Meyer to take such action as would save the owner from prosecution.

This letter, the witness said, was delivered to him by Bernard Meehan, a ward man. On cross-examination, Lawyer Boardman brought out the statement that the witness had passed and repassed the premises and never saw anything disorderly.

Dr. William G. Mangold, who treated Mrs. Thorow, and Charles Buser, a beerseller, testified that Mrs. Thorow conducted a disorderly house, and from the blotter of the Fourteenth Precinct it was shown that arrests had been made there while Capt. Doherty was in command of the precinct.

Edgar A. Whitney, a Parkhurst detective, who testified to the disorderly character of Mrs. Thorow's house, said he believed there were 5,000 such houses running in New-York to-day.

Mrs. Augusta Thurow, who ran away to Europe to avoid further examination by the Lexow committee, and who, since her return, six weeks ago, has been a prisoner in the House of Detention, was the next witness. She described her negotiations with Capt. Doherty, which ended in her paying Ward Man Meehan $25 a month. Once she went to the station to see Capt. Doherty, and he told her to put the money in an envelope and to write "Hock" on the outside. She did so, and Capt. Doherty took it. She told of other visits to the Captain and of the arrangement she made to bail girls by giving the Sergeant $10 for each one arrested.

Capt. Doherty had once told her to look out for the Central Office detectives. From November, 1892, to November, 1893, she was not arrested.

Mrs. Thurow said that after he received the letter from Capt. Doherty, Meyer went to see the Captain. She identified ex-Ward Man Hock as the man who sent for her to come to the corner near her house. When she got there she knew the ward man from a description given to her. She asked him how much he wanted. He replied: "Twenty-five dollars." She gave him the money.

On the re-direct examination, Mrs. Thurow said that the policemen on the beat told her not to have the girls on the stoop of the house.

"Who were these officers?"

"Officers Lang, Hannan, and White. I paid every officer on the beat $2 a week."

"Can't you pick out one honest man on the beat?"

"It is very hard to find an honest man on that beat."

Ernest Thurow, Mrs. Thurow's husband, at the night sesion corroborated his wife's story of her visit to Capt. Doherty and said she once gave him $25 to give the Captain and $5 for Hock, all of which he gave to Hock.

Col. Fellows asked:

"Is Peter Hughes, Edward J. Sondig, or Patrick Kearns in court"

There was no answer.

"This is strange," said Mr. Fox.

"Not strange at all," replied Col. Fellows. "These are subpoenas that have been surreptiously issued to get certain persons admission into court. I will see in the morning who issued them."

Mr. Fox read Superintendent Byrnes's letter to the Police Captains of May 11, 1892, instructing them to report to him disorderly places in their precincts. He also read the report submitted by Capt. Doherty June 30, 1892, stating there were no dives or disorderly houses in the Fourteenth Precinct. A later report, July 24, 1892, gave a list of disorderly houses, but did not mention the house 23 Second Avenue. Several other reports of a similar nature were read.

This closed the case for the People.

A motion was made by the defense that the case be dismissed, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction over the indictment; that the facts stated in the indictment do not constitute a crime; that the evidence produced was not sufficient, and did not prove the defendant guilty of unlawful neglect in his duty.

The court denied the motion. The case for the defense will be opened to-day.

The jury was locked up for the night in the Broadway Central Hotel.

Admits Stealing E. S. Bull's Will.

William Ball, who was employed by Mrs. Julia E. Bull, widow of Edward S. Bull, who was private secretary to A. T. Stewart, confessed yesterday to having stolen Mr. Bull's will and other valuable papers and books from Mrs. Bull's home at 163 West Seventy-third Street.

Ball was arrested at his boarding house, 305 West Sixty-seventh Street, and all the papers except the will were found in his possession. It is supposed he burned the will. He was held for examination in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

After Mr. Stewart's death, Mr. Bull went to Cuba, where he went into the mahogany trade and made a fortune. He left to Mrs. Bull by the will Cuban property worth $75,000. Mrs. Bull will be required in a few days to substantiate her claim.

Approves of the Mayor's Course.

The Republican Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District held its regular monthly meeting last night at 638 Eighth Avenue and passed resolutions indorsing Mayor Strong for "living up to the platform on which he was elected," and for his "endeavors to give this city a government for the best interests of the people."

The course of Assemblyman Robert Miller was also heartily commended.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

24 EAST 54th ST.—Handsomely-furnished large and hall sunny rooms, together or separate; references.

60th ST., 61 WEST.—Front, sunny room, fourth floor, with board; terms reasonable.

831 WEST 85th ST.—Third floor front room; also hallroom; private family; references.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen; handsomely furnished second floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

180 WEST 36th ST., OPPOSITE Marlborough.—Second-story front room, handsomely furnished; gentlemen only.

242 EAST 49th ST.—Sunny back parlor; private house; all conveniences; for two persons; reference.

Unfurnished Rooms

19th ST., 322 EAST.—Floor in private house; 6 large, light rooms; improvements; $30.

Winter Resorts.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

LAUREL HOUSE.

Open October to June.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

Thomasville, Ga.,

PINEY WOODS HOTEL.

NOW OPEN.

For circulars, &c., address WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.

Circulars and photographs at office of "THE OUTLOOK," 13 Astor Place, New-York City.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD

SUMMIT, N. J.

500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA. Fifty minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad.

Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400 feet of piazza inclosed in glass.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.

HOTEL SAN MARCO.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 500.

Located in the healthiest and most desirable part of the city. A hotel of the first class in every detail at moderate prices. Send for circulars.

BLANCHARD & HAGAR.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

MR. GEO. MURRAY respectfully announces that this hotel is now open, and will remain open for the season of 1895. Rates reasonable. Apply at

THE SHERWOOD, 44th ST. AND 5th AV.

BRUNSWICK, GA.

THE OGLETHORPE.

A PERFECT WINTER RESORT HOTEL.

Opens Jan. 5. Famous for its healthful climate, balmy sea air, aquatic sports, and fine drives through pine forests. Send for circular.

WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.

Circulars, &c., at Scofield's, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.

Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

THE CHALFONTE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Directly on the beach. Full ocean view. Sea-water baths in the house. Also Illustrated Booklet free. E. ROBERTS'S SONS.

THE BUCKINGHAM, Opposite Laurel House. LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

Home comforts; moderate rates. Send for circulars.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Parties desiring to find superior cuisine and attendance, with home comforts, also elegantly-furnished rooms, in a select house, can address GREY GABLES, Box 165 Post Office, Lakewood, N. J.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 228 West 45th St.—Lenten services: Ash Wednesday and all weekdays, masses 7:30, 8, 9:30, matins 9, vespers 5 Tuesday additional mass, 6:30; Wednesdays, litany and sermon, 8 P. M.; Thursdays, confirmation class, 4, 8 P. M.; Fridays, instruction 4:15, stations 8 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

PRINTING INKS—BEST IN THE WORLD. Carmines, 12½ cents an ounce; best Job and Cut Black ever known, $1.00 a pound; best News Ink seen since the world began, 4 cents a pound. Illustrated price list free on application. Address WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Germans, Jews' Printers' Ink Press, 10 Spruce St., New-York.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES, AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL, 89 West 42d St.

Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

Teachers.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady diplomée; practical method; terms moderate. Videre, 61 East 41st St.

Billiards.

THE BEST BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., Broadway, corner 17th St., (Union Square.)

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Feb. 7, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, March 2, 1895, and then opened, for supplying about 20,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR POWDER.—Office of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, Feb. 18, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1895, for furnishing this department with 150,000 pounds of saluting powder for field guns, 50,000 pounds to be delivered at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., 50,000 pounds at U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., and 50,000 pounds at Benicia Arsenal, Cal. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

Where Help Is Needed.

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

Amusements.

BIJOU. B'way, 30th & 31st Sts. Matinée Saturday only.

CAMILLE D'ARVILLE IN THE COMIC OPERA MADELEINE.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved seats, orchestra circle and balcony, 50c.

PETER DAILEY IN A COUNTRY SPORT.

Next Week—THE GREATER SHENANDOAH.

Hotels.

GERLACH, SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, (fireproof,) 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

Family apartments and single rooms, with private bath. Moderate rates by the year. Meals American and European plan. Grand banquet hall. Special rates to clubs and societies for private dinners. C. A. GERLACH, Manager.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE. REOPENED.

Madison Square, New-York.

After most extensive alterations, this hotel is now equipped with every modern appointment and convenience for the enjoyment and comfort of guests.

ROOMS $1.50 PER DAY AND UPWARD. Special rates for families. J. P. CADDAGAN, Manager.

WHEN IN BOSTON stop at the American House, the nearest of the large hotels to the New Union Station. European plan.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE. 42d Street, Entrance 9 West.

NEW RESTAURANT NOW OPEN.

Cuisine and service of the very highest order. Special facilities for large dinners. Private dining rooms. Open until 12 P. M. for the accommodation of theatre parties.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

WAGNER OPERA IN GERMAN. Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH.

SIEGFRIED.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, Brunhilde, Frau SUCHER; Forest Bird, Miss LINDH; Erda, Frl. MAURER;

JUSTICE AND TIME FELL

Fierce Flames in Brooklyn City Hall's Tower and Top Floor.

ESCAPE OF TWO KEEPERS' FAMILIES

The Two-Ton Bell Dropped to the Second Floor—Officials' Rooms and Paintings Damaged —No Insurance.

A lighted gas jet in a small closet filled with waste paper, yesterday morning, caused a fire in the Brooklyn City Hall, which completely destroyed the clock and bell tower, gutted the top floor of the building, and resulted in ruin, by water, of most of the walls and ceilings, and of several valuable paintings in the Common Council Chamber.

The damage is estimated by Fire Marshal Brymer at $25,000, but it will take a much larger sum than that to repair it.

There was no insurance on the City Hall.

As a spectacle the fire was one of the most picturesque ever seen in Brooklyn. The high bell tower, which surmounted the roof, was one of the most familiar landmarks in the city. It contained the four-faced clock which had told the time for generations, and the big bell which was wont to ring morning, noon, and night, and until recently whenever there was a fire.

Perched on top of the dome was a figure of Justice.

All these were suddenly enveloped in sheet of flame until at last the big bell's supports gave away, and it went crashing through the ceilings below to the second story.

Justice fell from her pedestal, and the burning tower itself toppled over and fell upon the roof.

The third floor of the City Hall was occupied by the families of Keeper James Dunne and Assistant Keeper Frank Weekes.

Mr. Dunne's family consists of his wife and children—Thomas, eighteen years old; Sadie, twelve years old; Maggie, ten years old, and Gracie, eight years old. Mrs. Weekes and three-year-old Lottie Dunn, an orphan, were with Mr. Weekes in the building.

The apartments on the third floor are reached by a stairway leading from the entrance to the Common Council Chamber, on the second floor, and under this stairway was the closet in which the fire started.

Assistant Keeper Weekes had flushed the corridors with water, when, at 7:30 o'clock, he started to return to his rooms for breakfast. As he did so he saw smoke coming from the closet under the stairs. He ran to the Common Council Chamber and telephoned to Fire Headquarters. Then he ran up stairs through the smoke, which had become thick, and, bursting into Keeper Dunne's apartments, warned him of the danger.

He then went to his own rooms to arouse his wife and the little girl.

The smoke by this time was pouring into all the rooms in such thick volumes that the occupants were almost overpowered.

The Dunnes ran to windows and shouted to the crowds in the street to save them. Mrs. Weekes became hysterical and was unable to move.

Hook and Ladder Truck 10 was the first to respond to the fire alarm, and an attempt was made to run up a ladder to the Dunnes's windows, but, through a miscalculation, the ladder was raised too high.

Then District Engineer Samuel Duff, who was directing the movements of the firemen, ran up and ordered the Dunnes to go down the stairway through the smoke. They promptly obeyed him. But Mrs. Weekes could not be persuaded to take that means of exit, and Duff had to carry her down the stairs in his arms.

Mr. Weekes carried the infant, and so everybody reached the plaza in safety.

Mr. Weekes was severely scorched in his descent, but his injury was not serious.

The Dunne family were sheltered by John Lawler, keeper of the Municipal Building, and Mr. Weekes and his wife and the child were taken care of by the keeper of the Garfield Building.

All the fire engines in the Western District had been summoned to the City Hall in the meantime, and immense crowds of people surrounded it.

Police reserves from many of the neighboring districts were called out to preserve the fire lines, and prevent persons from getting too near to the fire.

The flames in the keepers' apartments were easily subdued, but with the tower it was different.

The tower, which looked like a structure of marble, was of the poorest and driest wood, and it burned like cardpaper.

A strong wind from the northwest fanned the flames, which shot up far into the air. In a short time the statue of Justice was attacked, and it looked like an early Christian martyr as the fire curled around it.

When the fire was fiercest, there was a loud explosion, as the two-ton bell flew apart, and then a series of shocks, as it fell in huge pieces through the building.

The features of the clock faces began to disappear, and the machinery melted in the fierce heat. Then of a sudden the flame-clad tower began to totter and reel.

Little but the frame skeleton of it was left. It swayed from top to bottom for several moments, and, with a loud crash, fell on the northern end of the roof. An immense shower of sparks went up.

The fall of the tower was anticipated by the firemen, who had got out of the way, so that no one was injured.

The fire was controlled after this, and was easily kept from spreading, but the entire building was deluged with water.

It poured in cataracts down the stairs and through the corridors, and the ceilings leaked like sieves.

The offices of the City Treasurer, Corporation Counsel, Justice Neu's courtroom, the Controller, the Civil Service Commission room, and the committee rooms were the most damaged.

The fire was with difficulty prevented from invading the Common Council chamber.

A portrait of Washington, which hangs over a doorway near the closet in which the fire originated, was slightly scorched, and a companion portrait of Henry Clay was so badly damaged by water that it will not be presentable again.

The portrait gallery of Mayors in the chamber escaped injury.

The Mayor's office was made untenantable by water, and temporary quarters were secured in the basement.

The City Clerk's and the City Auditor's offices were comparatively uninjured. None of the department records was destroyed or damaged, all being locked in safes.

Mayor Schieren was in Washington, and President Jackson Wallace of the Board of Aldermen was Acting Mayor in his stead. Mayor Schieren is expected back to-day.

Controller Palmer moved into temporary quarters in the Garfield Building, where he made arrangements to pay off all city employes whose money is due them.

Gangs of workmen were engaged during the afternoon in clearing the débris from the interior of the City Hall and off the roof. The head of the statue of Justice was found on the roof, and was taken to the Municipal Building, where it was photographed.

Like the rest of the tower, it was of wood.

Although Fire Marshal Brymer thought the damage to the City Hall would not be more than $25,000, it will undoubtedly prove much greater. Some of the ceilings and walls will have to be torn down, because they have become so weakened that they cannot be safe, and the entire interior of the building will have to be repainted and decorated. It is understood that a new tower will be erected, and that it will be of stronger and more durable material than the one destroyed.

The cornerstone of the Brooklyn City Hall was laid April 28, 1836, by Mayor Jonathan Trotter. It was intended that the building should occupy the entire square and cost $1,000,000. But the panic of 1837 put an end to the plan for so large a building and stopped work upon it, so that it was nearly ten years later when work upon it was resumed.

It was necessary, however, to demolish the greater part of the foundations which had already been constructed. This was done in 1845, and the building of the present City Hall was then begun. It was finished in 1849.

Francis B. Stryker was the first Mayor who occupied the City Hall.

The bell was one of the institutions of the city. It was rung at 8 A. M., noon, 5, and 9 P. M. every day and for every fire. The Common Council last Fall passed an ordinance forbidding its ringing for fires, but allowed it to indicate the hours as before.

Bell-ringers were stationed in the tower, in former years, to ring the bell, but when electricity was introduced their office was abolished.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PREFERS THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

Murderer Tuczkewitz Would Rather Be Killed in a Minute than Spend Life in Prison.

Tuefil Tuczkewitz, the Russian Pole who is on trial before Justice Williams for killing Adolph Balenseifer last month, gave some peculiar testimony yesterday. In the early part of the day, being pressed by his own counsel to go more closely into details in his evidence, Tuczkewitz suddenly caused everybody to jump by exclaiming, peevishly:

"Oh, leave me alone; I am sick and my head hurts, and I want to go to the electric chair."

"Did anybody tell you to say that here?" demanded the court, in astonishment.

"Oh, no, no! But to go to prison for life, that is much worse than the chair. In the chair it takes only a minute, and I would rather go there."

The prisoner identified a letter or statement of his wrongs which he wrote Jan. 2. At that time, he says, he intended to kill Lissner, the real estate broker, as well as Balenseifer, and also himself. In answer to a question by the court, he said he intended to shoot himself in Lissner's office, but he got enraged and shot Balenseifer instead.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne then began the cross-examination. Tuczkewitz said he was treated well in the Tombs, and, although he might have more to eat, he did very well indeed.

He also gave a clear account of events in Russia. His father had once been in Siberia, and was in the last Polish uprising. His family last heard of his father in France, whither he had been compelled to flee.

Mr. Osborne and the prisoner had a long conversation, during which the prisoner talked in an entirely rational manner, although he pretended that his memory was bad. Then the lawyer asked, suddenly:

"Now, aren't you sorry that you killed Balenseifer?"

"No. I'm sorry for his family, of course."

"You don't mean to say that you want to die?"

"Sure! I've got nothing to live for."

"Do you think that anybody has a right to shoot any one who cheats him?"

"No-o. But it was going round and round in my head for six weeks. If he had given me back $100 I wouldn't have shot him."

The little Russian was as cool as could be during the colloquy, and he smiled in a babylike way at the jury when he said he wanted to die. After a long discussion of the events of Jan. 7 and 8, preceding the shooting, Mr. Osborne asked again if he was not sorry for the killing. He meditated a moment, and said, deliberately:

"I know I did it, and it wasn't right, but I can't be sorry for it. Not for a man like him. He cheated me, and I couldn't get any work."

"And you thing Lissner was just as big a thief?"

"Yes."

"And aren't you sorry you didn't kill him, too?"

"No, I ain't sorry now. If I said so then, I can't remember."

The case will be concluded to-day, it is expected.

Mrs. Aaron Raymond's Reception.

One of the social incidents of the season was the reception given Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Raymond and the Misses Raymond at their home, the Ariston, Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. R. P. Doremus, Mrs. I. M. Raymond, Mrs. E. O. Baillie, and Miss Grace Travis.

Among those present were C. C. Shayne, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Martin, the Hon. Milo M. Acker, Mrs. F. C. Dininny, Miss Carr, the Misses Ollive, Miss Muir, Miss Wright, Mrs. William Wood, Miss Wood, Mrs. N. W. Anthony, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Cutter, Mr. N. Whitman, Mrs. E. A. Knapp, Mrs. J. A. Chase, Mrs. Lucien B. Chase, Mr. Samuel Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Watson, Mr. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Demarest, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. French, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Taylor, the Misses Taylor, Mr. J. O. Fowler, Mrs. J. Oscar Poillon, Mrs. William Elliot, Mrs. J. R. Franklin, Mrs. W. W. Farmer, Miss Farmer, Miss Knowles, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Rufus Amidon, Mrs. G. H. Scott, and the Misses Scott.

Want the Telephone Cable Repaired.

The Quarantine Board, at its meeting yesterday, instructed President Allen to request the State Controller to have the annual allowance of $5,000 for care and maintenance paid, so that the telephone cable between Hoffman and Swinburne Islands and Quarantine could be repaired.

It was broken several months ago, and Health Officer Doty told the board yesterday that the lack of prompt communication had caused much annoyance. The lives of two men, he said, might have been saved during the recent storm if the telephone had been working.

Paid Fines for Gambling.

Clerk Hall of Part I., Court of General Sessions, did a rushing banking business yesterday. Inside of an hour he collected $1,000 in fines, and the greenbacks were piled up on his desk until nothing could be seen but money.

The fines were paid by nineteen poolroom keepers and lottery men, who pleaded guilty before Judge Cowing to the charge of gambling. Eighteen of them paid $50 each, and the nineteenth paid $100, having pleaded to two counts.

HIS FAREWELL DINNER

Count de Castellane Entertains Friends at the Waldorf.

MISS GOULD TO REMAIN A PROTESTANT

Arrangements for the Wedding Ceremonies—The Bride to Dine Her Bridesmaids on Saturday.

The festivities preliminary to the wedding of Miss Anna Gould and Count de Castellane began yesterday. The Count gave a farewell bachelor dinner at the Hotel Waldorf last evening to more than twenty persons, among whom were a number of his intimate New-York friends. Miss Anna Gould was being entertained at the same time at a dinner given in her honor by Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden of 908 Fifth Avenue.

The dinner given by Count de Castellane was an informal affair. It was served in the Astor state dining room of the Waldorf. The large circular table was decorated with American Beauty roses. There was one large square plaque of roses in the centre of the table, and about it were arranged four oval plaques of roses. The table was further ornamented by silver candelabra with pink shades. The guests wore boutonnières of lilies of the valley.

The guests were Henry Cottenet, Creighton Webb, Perry Belmont, Mr. Harrison, Charles Baldwin, Valentine G. Hall, Prince Lubecki, Thomas Martin, Robert Potter, Belmont Tiffany, Prince del Drago, Archie Gunn, Albert Maurice Bagbey, Richard Peters, P. F. Collier, Charles Raoul Duval, Donald Cameron, Sir Roderick Cameron, William Mackay, Charles Mackay, and the Count's younger brother.

The dinner was served at 9 o'clock. The menu was as follows:

Huitres.
Tortue Verte Claire.
Filet de Sole, Sauce Crabes d'Huitre.
Salade de Concombres.
Coquille de Ris-de-Veau. Volaille et Truffes.
Carré d'Agneau du Printemps, Sauce Menthe.
Pommes Palestine.
Asperges, Sauce Crême.
Petits Poulets, Casserole.
Salade de Laitue.
Charlotte de Pommes.
Fruits. Fromage. Dessert.
Café.

The dinner was made simple, by the special request of the Count. He presented each of his guests with fleur-de-lis scarfpins daintily jeweled.

The interest in the approaching wedding was greater, if possible, than ever yesterday. Wherever the Count went he was an object of interest to all who chanced to recognize him. He left the Hotel Waldorf before noon and attended a luncheon given in his honor by Mrs. George J. Gould at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. He did not return to the hotel until late in the afternoon. The Marquis and Marquise de Castellane, the Count's father and mother; Miss Anna Gould, Miss Helen M. Gould, and Mrs. O. Townsend Burden were also at the luncheon. The table was ornamented by a great bunch of violets.

Count de Castellane supervised many of the details of his dinner himself. He did not complete his lists of guests until the afternoon. He went about selecting the flowers for the table and the souvenirs that he presented to his friends at the dinner. He entered the Waldorf in a great hurry at 7:30 o'clock, with several packages under one arm and with other packages bulging out of his pockets. He was dressed for dinner within half an hour and ready to receive his guests.

The civil marriage service that will take place Saturday, which seems somewhat unusual to Americans, is an essential feature of marriages in France. Even where the ceremony is performed in another country, the French deem it equally necessary.

The religious ceremony to be performed Monday at 12 o'clock will be followed by an elaborate wedding breakfast, at which about 100 guests will be present, including only the relatives and most intimate friends of the families.

About 300 invitations have been issued for the wedding. Among the Count's guests will be M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador; M. C. Ghalt, the Belgian Minister; Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, and Count Ruspoli of France.

Count de Castellane intends to sail for Europe with his bride on March 6.

The coat of arms of the Castellane family is being embossed on Miss Gould's jewelry cases and traveling cases.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould will give a dinner on Friday night to the Marquis and Marquise de Castellane, and on Saturday evening Miss Anna Gould will entertain those who are to serve as her bridesmaids, the Misses Helen Miller Gould, Adelaide Montgomery, Kittie Cameron, and Beatrice Richardson.

It was stated yesterday that there was no foundation whatever for the rumor that Miss Gould intended to become a Catholic after her marriage. She is reported to have said that she will remain a Protestant.

Those left of the double-breasted suits marked down Saturday to $13 are mostly for stout small men and slim large men.

Young men's 30 to 34 inches chest, $10—first-rate ones left still, sizes 14, 15, 17, 18 years.

Prince Albert coats and vests marked down to $12.50—small men, 34 to 38 chest.

Cutaway coats and vests, $12.50—average and large men, 37 to 44 chest.

You've gobbled up all the sizes that are easy to describe. Don't expect every size even within the above limit.

Some at each store.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. {Prince, Warren, 32d St.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Auer—Holahan.

Miss Holahan, known on the stage as Miss Jane Stuart, was married last night to Gen. Louis Auer of Milwaukee, at the home of her father, Maurice F. Holahan, of 137 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Jane Stuart, the bride, has been a favorite with the public as an actress in "The Senator," as a member of William H. Crane's company and in other companies. She was on the stage for five years. Gen. Auer met her at a social gathering in Milwaukee last Summer, when she was there with Crane's company.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James F. Flood. A large number of friends attended the wedding. The house was tastefully decorated with flowers and plants.

The maid of honor was Miss Pansy Holahan.

Among the wedding presents were gifts from Thomas E. Crimmins, Commissioner Andrew J. White, ex-Mayor Gilroy, Police Commissioner Martin, Capt. Peilly, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mulqueen.

Gen. and Mrs. Auer will sail to-day on the Clyde steamship Seminole for Florida. They will visit Mexico and California before going to Milwaukee, where after May they will be at home.

Among those present at the wedding were Judges Pryor, Giegerich, O'Brien, Van Wyck, Fitzgerald, Martine, Newburger, and McCarthy; ex-Recorder Smyth, Theodore Moss, and Managers Pitou, Miner, and Palmer.

Bowen—Fingut.

Miss Augusta Floyd Fingut, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Fingut, was married to Herbert Wolcott Bowen, United States Consul General to Spain, at the home of the bride's parents 46 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday noon.

Archbishop Corrigan performed the ceremony, assisted by Father McKenna.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with old point lace, and a tulle veil, fastened by a diamond tiara.

Miss Vyse, the maid of honor, wore a light green silk gown, trimmed with point lace. The bridesmaids were Miss Coudert and Miss Van Schaick. They wore gowns of pink satin and chiffon.

The rooms were decorated by Thorley.

Among those present were Mrs. Clarence Bowen, the Misses Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. T. Field, Miss Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Miss Wood, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Harriman, Mr. McKay, Mr. Morrer, Berry Magoun, Gen. Torrence, and Rear Admiral Erben, United States Navy.

After a trip to the South, the bride and bridegroom will go to Spain.

Connelly—Webster.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Miss Pauline Webster, daughter of O. C. Webster, and A. Robert Connelly, son of ex-State Senator Connelly, were married to-night in St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. William F. Anderson.

Miss Marion Teller was the maid of honor. The best man was Alfred Connelly, a brother of the groom. Charles Connelly, Henry C. Connelly, George T. Mickens, J. Davis Wood, J. Rudolph Kiplin, and Charles Tappen were the ushers.

The bride wore a gown of white faille, trimmed with point lace, and white satin. She carried bridal roses and wore a gold necklace with diamond pendant, a gift of the groom.

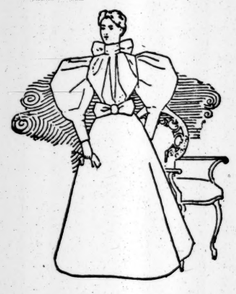
Blair—Draper.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Miss Edith Draper, daughter of Representative Draper of Massachusetts, and Montgomery Blair were married at noon to-day in the drawing room of the Draper house, on K Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, rector of St. John's. The bride was unattended, and the groom's best man was his brother, Woodbury Blair.

The bride was dressed in white satin and wore a tulle veil. The groom is a son of the late Montgomery Blair, who was Postmaster General under Mr. Lincoln. Only the immediate friends and relatives were present.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.



SPECIAL SALE

LADIES' SILK WAISTS

From Our Own Workrooms.

India Silk Waists, full sleeves, gathered front and back, blacks and colors,

2.48

Regular price, 4.98.

Silk Waists, crushed collar and belts, full blouse fronts, extreme sleeves; in India, Surah, and fancy colored Silks,

3.98

Regular price, 5.50.

Taffeta Waists, in black and fancy colorings, extreme sleeves, bow collars and belts,

4.98

Regular price, 6.75.

Elegant Fancy Taffeta Silk Waists, in a variety of colorings and black, extreme sleeves, new neck trimmings and belts,

6.98

Regular price, 10.00.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

SPRING COSTUMES

AND

Separate Skirts

In All the New Materials.

Clio Corset.

Perfect shape—and in variety to suit any figure.

Coutille, English Lasting, Satin and Brocades.

Sold exclusively by

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

For

Children's Dresses

at

The Linen Store.

Registered Trade Mark.

Soft and comfortable to wear, beautiful to look at, and of great durability are the new linen ginghams in tiny broken checks, shepherd plaids, and threadlike stripes; these and the handsome French Percales in china blue and rose pink, &c., will be equally popular this season for the wee women's dresses, while for boys' sailor suits are shown an interesting variety of both figured and plain goods; the latter including Cadet blue and Navy in Galatea and Covert cloth—all Washable.

Those in search of desirable fabrics for children's wear are invited to inspect the large assortment shown by

James McCutcheon & Co.,

14 West 23d St.

PROPOSED FEVER-DIPHTHERIA HOSPITAL

The Board of Health Asks Permission to Build One on City Property.

The Health Board has asked permission of the Sinking Fund Commissioners to build the proposed fever-diphtheria hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. For its erection the sum of $25,000 has been pledged by Mrs. John W. Minturn, and other subscriptions have been promised.

The subscriptions are made upon these conditions: (1.) That the money shall be used solely for the purpose for which it is given, and not applied to the support of the institutions already under the charge of the Board of Health; (2) that the management and control of the hospital shall be divided as may hereafter seem best between the Board of Health and a Board of Trustees representing the subscribers to the endowment fund.

At its weekly meeting yesterday, the Board of Health adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Board of Health, such a hospital is desirable and needed in this city, especially for the care of strangers who become sick with contagious diseases in hotels, and for persons sick in boarding and apartment houses, where they cannot be properly isolated.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Board of Health, the most suitable and unobjectionable location for such a hospital is upon the city property now in the custody of the Health Department at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, and that there is ample room for that purpose.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and are hereby respectfully requested to grant permission for the erection, under the direction of the Health Department, of such a hospital at that place, when a sufficient sum has been contributed for that purpose, and arrangements have been made for the government, management, and support of such hospital which are satisfactory to and have the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Health Department.

The hospital is to be for persons having contagious disease, who are able and willing to pay for care and treatment.

Arrested Policeman Gill.

Policeman Thomas G. Gill of the Fifth Street Station was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on a body execution signed by Judge Van Wyck of the City Court, and on judgment obtained against him for $525 by Anna Barbara Aulbach.

Miss Aulbach brought a suit against Gill in the City Court for $10,000 for breach of promise, and the jury awarded her $400. This, added to the costs, amounted to the judgment on which Gill was arrested. Gill gave bonds for the amount of the judgment, and was set at liberty.

Funeral of Actor Radcliffe.

Fully 400 theatrical people attended the funeral yesterday of James D. Radcliffe, the actor who died at the Colonial Club, Seventy-second Street and the Boulevard, on Saturday night last. Services were held at the hall of the Order of Elks, Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway.

Exalted Ruler J. J. Armstrong pronounced a eulogy, a double quartet rendered appropriate music, and Adolph Mackey chanted "The Seven Ages of Man."

The pall bearers were J. J. Armstrong, Henry Myers, Harry Fisher, Smith O'Brien, Charles Sturgis, and Harry Palmer. The interment was in Evergreens Cemetery.

Dress Goods Novelties for Spring and Summer.

The wonderful demand for high-class Crepons, has forced us to exact from the foreign markets an early delivery. As a result we are in a position to place on our counters to-day Twenty cases, just received from Paris and London, of Double Crinkle, plain wool and silk warp Crepons; also Black with a small needle-work dash of embroidery; and many other different, distinctive styles and designs, that cannot be procured elsewhere.

Our collection of popular Dress Goods is unsurpassed.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1894.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$26,342,841.16
Real Estate, including the Equitable Building and purchases under foreclosure of mortgages	24,322,723.43
United States Stocks, State Stocks, City Stocks, and other investments	107,619,636.52
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value, $7,401,456)	5,663,500.00
Real Estate outside the State of New-York, including purchases under foreclosure and office buildings	15,090,524.81
Cash in hand and in transit (since received and invested)	2,287,140.05
Interest and rents due and accrued	527,200.06
First year's Premiums due and unreported, less cost of collection	543,837.00
Renewal premiums due and unreported, less cost of collection	645,391.00
Deferred First Year's Premiums, less cost of collection	259,618.00
Deferred Renewal Premiums, less cost of collection	1,741,898.00
Assets December 31st, 1894	**$185,044,310.06**

We hereby certify, that after a personal examination of the securities and accounts described in the foregoing statement for the year 1894, we find the same to be true and correct as stated. The stocks and bonds in the above statement are valued at the market price December 31, 1894.

THOMAS D. JORDAN, Comptroller. FRANCIS W. JACKSON, Auditor.

We, the undersigned, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Equitable Society, in accordance with its by-laws, to revise and verify all its affairs for the year 1894, hereby certify that we have, in person, carefully examined the accounts, and counted and examined in detail the assets of the Society, and do hereby certify that the foregoing statement thereof is true and correct as stated.

E. BOUDINOT COLT, T. S. YOUNG, G. W. CARLETON, H. S. TERBELL, W. B. KENDALL, } Special Committee of the Board of Directors.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on all existing policies calculated on a 4 o/o standard, and all other liabilities	$147,564,507.21
Undivided Surplus on a 4 o/o standard	37,479,802.85
Undivided Surplus, 3½ o/o standard	$27,258,764.85

I hereby certify to the correctness of the above calculation of the reserve and surplus. Dividends will be declared, as heretofore, on the basis of a 4 o/o standard.

J. G. VAN CISE, Assistant Actuary.

INCOME.

Premium Receipts	$36,038,931.09
Cash received for Interest, Rents, and Dividends	7,630,795.42
Income	$43,669,726.51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims	$11,036,679.71	
Matured and Discounted Endowments	952,054.66	
Annuities	385,811.98	
Surrender Values	3,468,351.04	
Matured Tontine Values	1,490,721.00	
Dividends paid to Policy-Holders	2,139,734.58	
Paid Policy-Holders		$19,473,352.97
All other payments: Commission, taxes, salaries, advertising, and general expenses		7,953,130.96
Disbursements		$27,426,483.93

ASSURANCE.

Outstanding Assurance Dec. 31st, 1894	$913,556,733.00

In the above Statement of Outstanding Assurance, Installment Policies issued during 1894, and previous thereto, have been reduced to their commuted value.

Total Amount of New Assurance Applied for in 1894	$256,552,736.00
Amount Declined	39,436,748.00
New Assurance written in 1894	$217,115,988.00

The business of the Equitable Society is conducted on the Mutual, All Cash, plan. No notes are held for first year or renewal premiums.

DIRECTORS.

H. B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice President.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, HENRY A. HURLBUT, HENRY G. MARQUAND, WM. A. WHEELOCK, M. HARTLEY, H. M. ALEXANDER, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, CORNELIUS N. BLISS, AUGUST BELMONT, CHARLES S. SMITH, JOHN SLOANE, H. J. FAIRCHILD, Sir W. C. VAN HORNE, S. BORROWE, E. BOUDINOT COLT, GAGE E. TARBELL, MARVIN HUGHITT, WM. B. KENDALL, FRANK THOMSON, G. W. CARLETON, E. W. LAMBERT, H. S. TERBELL, THOMAS S. YOUNG, JOHN J. McCOOK, GEORGE J. GOULD, WM. ALEXANDER, HORACE PORTER, EDWARD W. SCOTT, C. B. ALEXANDER, DANIEL R. NOYES, G. W. PHILLIPS, ALANSON TRASK, JOHN A. STEWART, JOHN D. JONES, LEVI P. MORTON, JOSEPH T. LOW, A. VAN BERGEN, T. DE WITT CUYLER, OLIVER AMES, EUSTACE C. FITZ, DANIEL LORD, HENRY R. WOLCOTT, JACOB H. SCHIFF, JAMES H. DUNHAM, M. E. INGALLS, BRAYTON IVES, T. D. JORDAN, S. D. RIPLEY, J. F. De NAVARRO.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—An election of officers of the German-American Investment Company, 52 Wall Street, was held Feb. 20. The following were chosen: President—Smith M. Weed; Vice President—Willard Brown; Treasurer and Manager—W. R. Curtiss; Secretary—G. S. Bixby.

—Francis Wayland, Dean of Yale University Law Department, will lecture for the Berean Young Men's Club, at the Memorial Baptist Church, South Washington Square, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

—The next entertainment of the Circulo Colon Cervantes will be held Saturday, March 2, at the Berkeley Lyceum, at 8:15 P. M. Three Spanish plays and one Spanish opera will be given.

Yonkers.

—H. B. Archer, Receiver of Taxes, reports amounts unpaid on assessments as follows: Dale Place, sewer, $510.85; Suydam Place, sewer, $952.50; Ritter's Lane, grading, $696.30; Jefferson Street, grading, $4,652.25; Lawrence Street, sewer, $2,538.66; Riverdale Avenue, grading, $1,626.89.

—The proposal of John Madigan to build a sewer in Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, Van Cortlandt Avenue, Caryl Avenue, Euclid Avenue, and Coddington Street for the sum of $22,888 has been accepted by the city.

—The Columbia College Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs will entertain in the bowling alley building of the Palisade Boat Club on Wednesday evening of next week.

—The Yonkers Historical and Library Association has been granted the use of the Common Council Chamber for a public meeting on Thursday.

—Martin A. Dewey of New-York has purchased the Edgar Logan property, northwest corner of Glenwood and Park Avenues, for $18,000.

—Dr. E. M. Heermance has been appointed a Health Commissioner, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas J. Lally.

—The Sappho Club gave a private concert last evening at the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Clubhouse.

—A pupils' recital of Yonkers College of Music was held last night at the Woman's Institute.

—For the two days of registration for the Spring election 2,082 have registered.

—The Minuet Club had a dance last evening in Wiggins Hall.

—Pennell & O'Hern have been awarded the contract for regulating and grading Nepperhan Avenue for $28,976.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Grand Jury has found an indictment against Charles H. Noxon and William H. Sinett, editors and proprietors of The Westchester County Tribune, published at New-Rochelle, for criminal libel against George Fergerson, President of the Board of Education, and Isaac E. Young, Superintendent of Schools, in having insinuated that they had used school moneys.

—The Board of Supervisors has presented its retiring Chairman, Francis M. Carpenter, of the town of New-Castle, with a handsome gold locket, suitably inscribed. It is the custom to present an ivory gavel, but Mr. Carpenter has two such gavels as souvenirs of his Chairmanships.

—The Economic Society of Sing Sing voted unanimously on Monday night that it did not like "Weskora" as a new name for Sing Sing. It did not desire that the name of the village should be changed.

COMING EVENTS.

—Fiftieth anniversary Prison Association, Charities Building, Thursday and Friday next, 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Evening sessions, Chickering Hall.

—President Gunton's lecture on "Social Influence of Large Fortunes," 34 Union Square, to-night.

—Canal Boat Owners' Association public meeting, Seamen's Bethel, 21 Coenties Slip, 2 P. M. to-day.

—New-York Vegetarian Society meeting and dinner, 240 West Twenty-third Street, 6 P. M. to-day.

—Lafayette College Alumni dinner, Hotel Imperial, to-morrow night at 7 o'clock.

—Chamber of Commerce meeting, 32 Nassau Street, to-day, 12:30 P. M.

Hayward's Testimony Finished.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 26.—The cross-examination of Harry Hayward, charged with having instigated the murder of Miss Ging, was completed to-day. The story which he told in his direct testimony was not shaken in any particular.

Weak lungs are strengthened, pleurisy pains relieved, and asthma symptoms subdued by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sovereign remedy for all coughs and colds.—Advertisement.

Wednesday
Feb. 27-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

WILLIAM GAY RESIGNS

The Brooklyn Man No Longer a New-York School Trustee.

NO EXPLANATION OF HIS POSITION

Action of the Board of Education Committee Due to Publication of the Facts by The New-York Times.

As the result of the exposure of the political jobbery and wire-pulling in the New-York Board of Education, to which attention was first called by The New-York Times, and through which William Gay, a resident of Brooklyn, has been allowed to retain his place as School Trustee in the Fourth Ward, this city, contrary to law, Mr. Gay, yesterday sent his resignation to the board, and it was accepted by order of the Committee on School Trustees.

Chairman Gerard, when the committee met, called for the reading of Mr. Gay's letter. In it Mr. Gay said that when he was appointed a member of the Board of School Trustees in the Fourth Ward he was living at 22 New Chambers Street and his children attended Grammar School No. 1. Since that time he had removed to Brooklyn, and, as he understood that that incapacitated him as a Trustee, he tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately.

Commissioner McBarron moved to accept the resignation.

Chairman Gerard, who held a copy of The New-York Times containing facts in the case, asked if anybody knew when Mr. Gay moved to Brooklyn.

In the article it was stated that when Gay was sworn in as School Trustee two years ago he claimed a residence at 22 New Chambers Street. But it was shown that for three years his name had not appeared in The City Record as a registered voter, while, in the registry of voters in the Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, for 1894, was an entry giving his residence in the county and district as two years. The law which makes removal from the ward a vacation of office was also quoted.

Judge Herman Bolte, Patrick Divver, and Mr. Gay were shown to be intimate friends, and political reasons were cited for the appointment and retention in office of a man who acknowledged his residence outside the ward and his non-attendance at the meetings of the Trustees.

Several Commissioners were of the opinion, after reading The New-York Times's article, that it was not necessary to accept Gay's resignation, because his removal from the ward was sufficient to put an end to his career as a School Trustee.

Commissioner Moriarty wanted to know when Mr Gay moved to Brooklyn, and if any action had since been taken by the Board of Trustees, which would be invalidated by the discovery of the fact that, under the law, Gay was not a Trustee from the time of his non-residence in the ward.

The Chairman said that Mr. Gay had ben asked to appear before the committee to explain his position, but had sent in his resignation instead.

Judge Bolte was called in. He said he did not know, until last week, when the announcement appeared in The New-York Times, that Mr. Gay was not living at 22 New Chambers Street. Mr. Gay had told him that he had been living in Brooklyn "for several months." He believed that, as Mr. Gay was a busy man, he had overlooked the fact that his non-residence acted to remove him from office.

Judge Bolte explained that every action taken by the Board of Trustees of the Fourth Ward for the last three or four years had been unanimous, so that the question could not be raised as to the validity of any act. Mr. Gay's vote had never decided any question.

This explanation was accepted by the Commissioners, and the resignation was accepted as a matter of form.

WERE BOOKS IN THE SAFE THEY SOLD?

The Stern Brothers Do Not Know What Became of Their Accounts.

Creditors of the defunct firm of Louis Stern & Company, manufacturers of shirt waists, at 136 Greenwich Street, had Louis and Moses Stern of the firm in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on summonses to explain what had become of the firm's books. It was claimed that they had been guilty of fraud under Section 587 of the Penal Code in disposing of their books, so that the creditors could not learn the firm's standing. The firm failed last June, for $60,000.

Bookkeeper Kelly swore yesterday that none but Moses Stern and himself knew the combination of the safe, in which the firm kept its chief books. He recollected placing the books in the safe one or two days before the failure.

Moses Stern said the safe which usually contained the books had been sold some time after the failure, and for all he knew it might have contained them. He saw the books a day or two before the failure, but didn't recollect seeing them afterward.

Louis Stern, the head of the firm, said he never troubled about the books. When the Marshal asked him to have the safe opened, he referred him to his brother, Moses, who, he said, had the combination. He didn't know to whom the safe had been sold. Counsel for the Messrs. Stern said the safe had been sold at auction for $25. As far as he recollected, it was not opened for inspection.

Justice Voorhis declined to entertain a complaint, on account of lack of evidence.

DISMISSED BY SUPT. ALDRICH

Nearly a Score of Employes of the Public Works Department Dropped.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Superintendent Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works disposed of the services of nearly a score of heads of employes in the State service to-day. The Superintendent says that the dismissals were made because the services of the men were not necessary, particularly at this season of the year.

Among those removed were Martin Schenck, ex-State Engineer, who has been serving as General Inspector along the canals at $5 per day and expenses; Joseph Hines, John Daly, William Holmes, N. J. Halligan, A. C. Lux, special agents, at $4 per day; George Ryan, water watch at West Troy; John Walsh, bridge inspector at Waterford; George H. Croteau, water watch at Glens Falls feeder; George Chapman, water watch at Mohawk River, Cohoes; Michael Kelly and Michael Daley, bridge watchman at Cohoes and West Troy; Malachi Ball, clerk, and William Davar, Patrick McEvoy, and Albert Steenbirgh, watchmen, State shop, at Cohoes.

Six Weeks of a Dead-Lock.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 26.—To-day marks the beginning of the seventh week of the Senatorial deadlock. The fifty-eighth ballot was taken at noon, and shows no material change from previous ballots. The vote was: Higgins, (Rep.,) 9; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 9; Bayard, (Dem.,) 1; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1.

MUST PAY FOR FRANCHISES

Aldermen Decide that the Cantor Law, Which Provides for Auction, Shall Be Obeyed.

When the Board of Aldermen met yesterday Alderman W. M. K. Olcott (Rep.,) of the Twenty-third Assembly District offered a resolution providing that hereafter all street railroad franchises for new roads or extensions or connections of old ones shall be disposed of at auction, as provided for in the Cantor act. It was said that this was to head off any claim that the Third Avenue Railroad Company might make—in case it got the extensions it asks for on the upper west side of Manhattan Island and in the annexed district—that its original charter was granted before the Cantor act became a law, and that the franchise for these extensions should not be sold at auction.

Besides its taxes, the Third Avenue company is paying nothing to the city for its franchises. While it used horses the city collected a yearly fee of $20 a car under the old omnibus law, but since the cable has been in operation it has stopped paying this $20 per car on the ground that there is no longer any wear and tear on the pavements. Mr. Olcott's resolution went to the Committee on Railroads.

The North New-York Junction Railway Company, a new concern, of which John Cotter is President, asked permission to construct a trolley line from the Southern Boulevard through Willis Avenue, Gerard Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to Jerome Avenue. This was also sent to the Committee on Railroads, which announced later that it would hold a public hearing on the application of the People's Traction Company, which seeks to parallel the Union Railway Company's lines in the annexed district.

The Committee on Ferries and Franchises will give a public hearing at 1 P. M. Friday on the application of the Fort Lee Ferry Company for permission to establish a new ferry from the foor of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street to Dempsey Avenue, Richfield Township, N. J.

The Committee on Markets will give a further hearing on the question of turning over the Essex Market Building to the School Board. Alderman Hall asked that Chief Clerk Ten Eyck of the Common Council be empowered to spend $250 for maps preparatory to the redistricting of the city into thirty-five Assembly Districts next June. The matter went to the Committee on County Affairs.

A TALE OF SEVENTEEN DOLLARS

M. CALME HAD SAVED IT TO ELOPE WITH MME. EPLATEMER.

When He Repented and Told His Wife She Tried to Get the Money Back —M. Eplatemer's Surprise.

M. and Mme. Calme live at 154 West Twentieth Street. Mme. Calme is a very beautiful woman. She has very beautiful diamond rings. She does not wear gloves. The Calmes have friends, a husband and wife named Eplatemer, who live at 144 South Fifth Avenue.

The families were intimate for a long time. One day M. Calme and Mme. Eplatemer made up their minds that they would elope. M. Calme did not have any money. His wife had it all. Mme. Eplatemer was penniless, too. Her husband had the money.

"What shall we do?" asked the woman.

"Let us save," said M. Calme. "All the money I get I will give to you. When we have saved enough we will fly."

M. Calme saved $17 in two months. He gave it to Mme. Eplatemer to hoard. Then he grew sorry. He made up his mind that he was better off at home in New-York with his own wife than wandering around the country.

He told Mme. Eplatemer of his decision. Then he went to his wife and made a clean breast of the whole affair. He cried and swore he loved his wife better than his life. Then all was forgiven.

Suddenly Mme. Calme said: "What has become of the $17?"

M. Calme said he did not know. He would try and find out. He asked Mme. Eplatemer what she had done with the money. She told him she had used it for household expenses, so that her husband would not know she had had it.

"Ah," said Mme. Calme, when she heard this, "that is a fine story. I do not believe it. I shall have that money."

She wrote to M. Eplatemer and demanded the return of her husband's money. M. Eplatemer did not answer the note. She wrote another, and still another, and yet a fourth. Each was more abusive than the previous one. Finally, Eplatemer got a summons for Mme. Calme. She and her husband and M. Eplatemer were in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon. Mme. Eplatemer was not there.

"Judge," said M. Eplatemer, "this woman has annoyed me very greatly. She has written letters of insult to me. They have hurt my feelings and my wife's feelings, and not long ago she came to my place of business and with a switch beat me."

"He owes me $17. I want him to pay me," said Mme. Calme.

"How about that?" asked Justice Simms.

"It is news to me," said the complainant.

"What! Wait!" shouted Mme. Calme; "you shall hear."

Then Mme. Calme told the story of the elopement that failed. M. Eplatemer's face was a study. Even to the last he fought against belief in his wife's perfidy.

"It is a lie!" he shouted.

"No," said M. Calme, with a little laugh; "it is the truth."

M. Eplatemer turned silently away and walked out of the courtroom.

Justice Simms told Mme. Calme not to trouble M. Eplatemer again. The woman then walked out of the courtroom hanging on her husband's arm and laughing.

Steamship Salisbury in Port.

The British steamship Salisbury, whose many tronbles during her stormy voyage from Gibralter were told when the vessel put into Halifax, in tow of the steamship St. Jerome, arrived yesterday at this port.

The St. Jerome will receive about $15,000 for towing the distressed vessel. The Salisbury is owned by George Clough & Co. of Newcastle. She comes consigned to Simpson, Spence & Young of this city. Her cargo consists of oranges and lemons.

A Clever "Pin Lifter" Caught.

Daniel Kops, corset manufacturer, of 216 East Fifty-eighth Street, has identified James, alias "Red," Goss, No. 521 in the Rogues' Gallery, as the man who stole his diamond pin the night of Jan. 14 on a Third Avenue cable car. The pin was worth $150.

Goss, who was arrested yesterday, is said to be one of the cleverest "pin lifters" in the country, and his picture is in the police records of a score of cities.

There Was Poison in the Glass.

LEADVILLE, Col., Feb. 26.—While Ralph F. Denison, a prominent assayer, was eating his lunch in his office this afternoon, he filled a glass with water, believing the receptacle clean. It contained a few drops of cyanide of potassium, and he died in an hour. His mother lives in Geneseo, N. Y.

ADDING TO THE RESERVE

Over a Million and a Half of Syndicate Gold Deposited.

BOND BUYERS KEEPING THEIR WORD

Building Up a Fund in Public View to Show that They Will Stand by the National Credit as They Agreed.

Gold was received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday for bonds to be placed abroad to the amount of $130,000. The syndicate also deposited to its credit, but not yet as an addition to the reserve, $1,550,000. No explanation accompanied this syndicate deposit, and nothing officially is known of it, except that the gold is there. It is believed, however, as already said in The New-York Times, that the syndicate is accumulating a fund in public view to show its determination to protect the reserve. There may be no necessity to transfer it to the Government stock of gold. Common knowledge that it is there has had the effect of removing all desire in any quarter to disturb the reserve.

Precaution in this respect has been taken in the bond allotment. In providing well for foreign houses which bid for the bonds, the syndicate has evidently had the protection of the reserve in view. The fine profit assured to bond buyers at the syndicate price of 112¼ was not made available to bidders without definite design. It is believed that the foreign houses were taken in on condition that they would bring gold from Europe to pay for the bonds, and that they let the reserve alone. Hence not a whisper is heard of withdrawals from the Treasury by such houses, either for hoarding or prospective export. The foreign houses have no incentive to bid up rates of exchange, even if they could successfully do so. Their interest, on the other hand, lies in the direction of keeping rates down, for they must buy gold abroad and deliver it here to secure their profit. The profit of 5 per cent. is large enough to make them bend their energies and exert all their influence to facilitate the gold imports to which they are pledged.

Bonds that they buy will be lodged abroad naturally, for they must be used to purchase gold. Foreign investors will thus obtain not only the half of the issue offered there to bidders and oversubscribed in London sixteen times, but also such portion of the home allotment as may have been secured by foreign houses here, under some such arrangement as that indicated.

Probabilities seem to point to the disposal of at least $40,000,000 of the issue in Europe. The remaining $22,000,000 will be distributed at home, mainly among savings banks and other investors for permanent account. Such a method of placing the issue is believed to provide practically a guarantee that the syndicate's plan to relieve the Treasury and to prevent another gold drain must be a complete success.

There were sales of $50,000 of the new bonds at the Stock Exchange yesterday, $25,000 at 119⅞ and $25,000 at 119¼. Negotiable receipts are a good delivery pending the issue of the bonds. Private sales of $600,000 were reported, $100,000 at 119⅛ and $500,000 at 119¼.

The rate on gold bars to jewelers has been reduced to the old figure of 4 cents per $100, but instructions have been issued to sell bars at this rate only to manufacturers whose names and occupations are known at the Sub-Treasuries, and who are believed to be bona fide purchasers for manufacturing purposes. The rates on gold bars to exporters and others than manufacturers will continue to be 10 cents per $100, which amounts to $1,000 upon $1,000,000.

BONDS PRINTED AND NUMBERED.

They Will Be Ready for Delivery To-day or To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The last process in the printing of the new bonds, that of numbering them, was begun to-day at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the first batch will be ready for delivery to the Treasury to-morrow or Thursday. Under the terms of the contract, the Treasury bears the expense of their delivery to all points within the United States, but not beyond the limits of the United States. So far the syndicate has not indicated when it desires the bonds delivered, or where, and they will be retained in the Treasury until such instructions shall be received.

It is probable also that the Treasury will be asked to deliver the European allotment of the new bonds, transmitting the bonds direct from Washington to London, the syndicate paying the expense of the ocean transit.

The Treasury gold reserve has reached $76,177,313 by reason of the gold received from the recent bond sale being taken up in the Treasury cash account. The reserve is thus $35,000,000 greater to-day than it was on Feb. 12, when it reached the lowest point since specie payments were resumed in 1879.

So far the Treasury has received from the Belmont-Morgan syndicate $36,908,124 in gold, and issued to it certificates to the amount of $35,319,191.

The amount actually carried to the Treasury gold reserve fund was paid in as follows: Baltimore, $104,494; New-York, $19,566,872; Philadelphia, $104,494; Boston, $615,731; San Francisco, $1,386,229; banks, $12,849,580; cents are omitted.

London Bond Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Allotments of the new American loan were made to-day on an average of 5 per cent. The loan closed on the Stock Exchange at 4⅞ per cent. premium.

Receiver for Sinnamon & Van Gunten.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch yesterday obtained the appointment of James T. Franklin as receiver for the firm of Sinnamon & Van Gunten, commission merchants in dress goods, woolens, &c., at 33 Greene Street, by Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas, in a suit brought by William H. Van Gunten against Henry Sinnamon for a dissolution of the firm on account of a disagreement between the partners.

The receiver was directed to deposit the funds in the Tradesmen's Bank. He is the credit man for C. A. Auffmordt & Co. Blumenstiel & Hirsch said the firm is perfectly solvent, and the main reason for the receivership was Mr. Sinnamon's alleged neglect of business.

The firm was formed on July 16, 1894, to sell the product of foreign and domestic mills on commission, and the entire business was done through C. A. Auffmordt & Co., who attended to the financial part of it. Both partners came from Philadelphia.

Winged a Burglar.

CLOSTER, N. J., Feb. 26.—John Y. Z. Demarest of Demarest Station last night shot with a rifle at a burglar whom he saw in his barn. The burglar ran to a cab which was in waiting, and escaped. Blood spots in the snow indicated that Mr. Demarest's shot took effect.

MORE AID FOR BARNARD COLLEGE

A Woman Gives $5,000 Toward the Purchas of Ground for New Buildings—An Alumnae Association Organized.

Many women prominent in social circles attended a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry Clews, 9 West Thirty-fourth Street, in the interest of Barnard College. One result of the meeting was the gift of $5,000 by one of the women present toward the fund for the purchase of ground for new buildings for Dean of the college, and George A. Plimpnot made public.

The needs of the college were explained by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, President of the Board of Trustees; Miss Emily J. Smith, Dean of the college, and George A. Plimpton, the Treasurer. It was stated that it is the intention to raise enough money to buy sixteen lots situated in the square bounded by One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets and Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The cost of these lots is $10,000 a piece. There had already been contributed $30,000.

Mr. Plimpton stated to those present the work accomplished by the college, and the great educational benefits derived from the institution.

Dr. Brooks also made similar remarks in praise of the institution. He was followed by Miss Smith, who made a strong personal appeal to those present in behalf of the college. Her remarks were rewarded with the five-thousand-dollar gift mentioned. It is also expected that other handsome gifts will be made soon.

Dr. Brooks was asked if there was any truth in the rumor that the $100,000 presented as an endowment fund a few days ago by a person whose name was kept secret came from any member of the Gould family. He said the gift came from another source. The offer of $100,000 made a year ago by another charitable person to erect a building when the grounds are purchased still holds good. There still remains $115,000 to be raised in order to secure the property desired, which is at present owned by Columbia College.

The meeting yesterday was one of a series which has been arranged for to acquaint those who can afford to be liberal contributors with the needs of the college.

Graduates of Barnard College met yesterday at the home of Miss Alice Maplesden Keys, 17 East Sixty-fourth Street, and organized an association to be known as the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College. Officers were elected as follows:

President—Alice Maplesden Keys, '93; Vice President—Mrs. Charles Sears Baldwin, '94; Recording Secretary—Eliza Jones, '94; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Sigmund Pollitzer, '93; Treasurer—Mary Stuart Pullman, '93; Executive Committee—Clarila M. Knight, '93; Jessie Boyne Garretson, '93; Laura Grace Levy, 93, and Evangeline Rollinson Bridgart, '94.

BURIAL OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS

LAID BESIDE HIS FIRST WIFE'S GRAVE IN ROCHESTER.

Thousands of People Went to City Hall to Take a Last Look at the Dead Leader's Countenance.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The train which brought the body of Frederick Douglass and the escort from Washington arrived at 9:40 this morning. They were meet at the depot by Mayor Lewis, the members of the Common Council, Douglass League, the honorary and active bearers and a cordon of police. The Fifty-fourth Regiment Band was also present.

The station was filled with a surging mass of people.

Among those who accompanied the body from Washington were Mrs. Frederick Douglass, Lewis and Charles H. Douglass, sons, Mrs. Frederick Sprague, a daughter; Misses Stella and Harriet Sprague, granddaughters, and Joseph D. Douglass, a grandson.

Gen. John A. Eaton and Prof. George W. Cook, representing Howard University, and the Rev. J. J. Shellcut of Asbury Church, Washington, were also present.

Great crowds thronged Central Avenue, Clinton, East Main, and Fitzhugh Streets, through which the procession passed, and thousands followed to the City Hall. Here the gathering of people was so dense that it required the utmost efforts of the policemen to open a way for the procession.

The hall was draped with black bunting and national flags. For more than three hours there was an unbroken procession of white and colored citizens, men and women, passing by the casket to take a last look at the features of the honored dead. The higher grades of the public schools were closed, and many teachers and pupils went to the City Hall and formed in the line.

The body was taken at 1:30 o'clock to Central Church, (Presbyterian,) the largest and one of the most handsome in the city, where the final services were held. The Rev. Dr. Myron D. Adams of Plymouth Church, where Mr. Douglass was once an attendant, and the Rev. Dr. Stebbins of the Central Church, preached. Several ministers from other churches also took part in the service.

Every seat in the church was occupied and the aisles were crowded. A large proportion of those present were colored people.

At the close of the exercises the body was taken to Mount Hope Cemetery, to be buried beside the grave of Frederick Douglass's first wife.

The honorary bearers were H. S. Greenleaf, John Van Voorhis, J. K. Post, ex-County Clerk William Oliver, and ex-Mayors Henry L. Fish, William Carroll, Charles W. Briggs, and George G. Clarkson.

A movement is on foot to change the name of Highland Park, in which locality Mr. Douglass once lived, to Douglass Park. It was at this point where John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame made the miniature fort.

Peculiar Attempt at Blackmail.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 26.—Benjamin Jaachim of Boyd Street, who is under indictment for setting fire to his shop and other buildings last Summer, has been receiving threatening letters from unknown persons demanding $500 or his life. At first the matter was not regarded seriously, but when Jaachim's life was threatened several days ago, steps were taken to secure the arrest of the blackmailers. The letter to Jaachim was signed "The Committee of Life and Death." The letter warned him that the writers had him in their power and that he must give them $500 for the families of the hatters who have been in distress ever since the big strike on the "Hill" last Fall. It charged Jaachim with having used $2,500 as a bribe to prevent his conviction of arson.

Shot Two Men Defending His Store.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Andrew Osterich of Rosendale is in the Kingston Jail, charged with having shot two men, one of whom will die.

Wright Wood and several others, all under the influence of liquor, came into Osterich's store late Monday night, and began to destroy his property. After ordering the men out, Osterich fired a revolver twice into the crowd. Wood was fatally shot through the body and Matthew Burns was struck in the leg.

THE END OF THE CARNIVAL

Two Grand Processions in the Streets of New-Orleans.

REX MAKES HIS ROYAL ENTRANCE

Comus and His Mystic Krewe Take Possession of the City as the Patron Saint of Mardi Gras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—To-day is Mardi Gras, the eve of Lent and the end of the carnival. The culminating day of the festivitites was marked with unusual gayety among the general maskers and by parades of two of the principal societies in pageants of wonderful gorgeousness.

Rex appeared on the streets shortly before noon, with twenty floats, illustrating "The Chronicles of Faeryland" of Fergus Hume. After the vanguard of fantastically-uniformed mounted household troops came the tradition boeuf-gras, a splendid living steer, duly garlanded, and guarded by attendants of the King. This is the animal which is to serve as the basis of the great banquet of the Carnival Court, to be held in early Lent.

The first tableau represented a pryamidal form, tinted to suggest the forests where Oberon and his crew are wont to roam. An open volume contains the legend which is the subject of the pageant.

The second car bore the King of the Carnival, in the guise of a Prince of Fairyland. His throne was raised in a rose garden, and beautiful blossoms surrounded the forms of the courtiers.

On the following float was an enormous butterfly, perched in its centre, on which stood Oberon and Titania, contemplating the dance of their attendant sprites. The car represented one of those thick tufts of verdure called fairy rings.

The fourth float represented the typical fairy tale. On a mound was a mediaeval castle, in which was chained a pretty Princess. A huge giant peered forth threateningly at the Knight who had come to the rescue.

The fairy library was pictured next. Hume was shown reading the lives of the fairies from leaves held up by grasshoppers. Fancy, too, was busy over a vast book.

On the succeeding car was shown the conflict of Faamin, the water sprite, and Salamander, the fire fairy. The latter had taken refuge in a fire, where Prince Duldy was warming himself.

The pageant was rich in design and coloring. There was much attention to detail, and an abundance of the beautiful and the grotesque. The subject was within the comprehension of all and was thoroughly enjoyed.

This evening, with the fall of twilight, appeared the beautiful pageant of the Mystic Krewe of Comus, whose wonderful parade brought to a conclusion, so far as concerned the general public, the carnival of 1895. The first car bore Comus, in kingly garb, seated on a throne shaped like a lyre. In the veil-like atmosphere around him floated notes of music. His attendants played before him on pipes, harps, and cymbals. The second car announced the subject. Against three half-rolled sheets of music leaned a mandolin. The hanging ends of the immense ribbon which extended from the bow of the mandolin to its base told the subject, "Songs of Long Ago."

The origin of song, taken from Mrs. Browning's poem, "A Musical Instrument," was the subject of the third car. It disclosed Pan, god of music, by the side of a rustic river, fashioning the first reed instrument. Then came cars illustrating "Landlord, Fill the Flowing Bowl," "The Mistletoe Bough," "Coming Thro' the Rye," "Listen to the Mocking Bird," "Wearing of the Green," "Spider and the Fly," Longfellow's "Stars of the Summer Night," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Shells of the Ocean," "Gaily the Troubadour," "Dixie," "I'd Be a Butterfly," "A Song of Other Days," and "Home, Sweet Home."

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT GOING TO EUROPE

His Family and That of Bradley Martin Passengers on the Majestic.

The White Star steamship Majestic, which sails for Liverpool to-day, will have among her saloon passengers Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and their son and daughter, George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Miss Martin, Mrs. I. Sherman, Frederick Martin, Henry Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern, Miss Imra R. Stern, Col. Ralph Allen, Mrs. Simon Bache, Col. M. M. Blunt and Mrs. Blunt, Mrs. Bruce Ismay, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Caldwell, Lieut. A. Halsey, Gen. Ivor Herbert, the Very Rev. S. R. Hobe and Mrs. Hobe, E. Schlesinger, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stafford, Frederick Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Warrington, and George Wishart.

Among those who have been booked to sail by the American liner Paris for Southampton are Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army, Henry W. Gilbert, United States Consul at Liege; Frank V. Ainslie, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Durkee, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fullerton, F. A. Hallowell, Capt. F. A. Houghton, Henry Kraus, Col. John Lawley, Col. V. E. Law and Mrs. Law, the Rev. H. S. Lunn and Mrs. Lunn, E. F. Leland, Major Malan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marshall, Surgeon Major J. T. Perry, the Right Rev. W. W. Perrin, Bishop of British Columbia, and Miss Perrin, Edmund Routledge, and Capt. Taylor.

Among those who will sail by the Noordland for Antwerp are the Rev. A. J. Sauer, Mrs. Keating and the Misses Keating, Miss Rachel M. Hasbrouck, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Guibert.

City College Examinations.

As a result of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the College of the City of New-York on Monday afternoon, arrangements have been made to allow the students an additional three weeks to prepare for their examinations. This also applies to the scholars of the public schools who try for admission to the college.

President Webb said yesterday afternoon to a reporter: "That is just what I have long been striving for. This is a change that will greatly please the Principals of the public schools of this city. It not only allows more time for the preparation of the candidates for admission, as well as those in college, but greatly releases the strain on the Faculty at examinations."

The average number of students examined is about 3,000. Each is examined in seven subjects, which makes 21,000 papers to be examined by the members of the Faculty.

Mrs. Cockran Left $90,000.

Mrs. Bourke Cockran left a fortune of $90,000, all of which, under the will, goes to Mr. Cockran. The will was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

Mrs. Cockran died on Feb. 20 last. The will is dated Feb. 29, 1892, and is witnessed by George C. Barrett, Francis Hewitt, and James Thompson. Mr. Cockran is named as the sole executor, without bonds.

THE NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY

An Association to Encourage Proper Discrimination Between Good and Bad Art in Our Public Statuary.

About a year and a half ago a number of sculptors met in New-York and agreed that, generally speaking, the condition of the art of sculpture in the United States was deplorable, and that the time had arrived when efforts should be made to better it. The sculptors of the whole country have since been found equally ready to feel the deficiency and the need of improvement. Many artists not sculptors and many citizens not artists have announced themselves in sympathy with this movement, and the National Sculpture Society is the result.

The country is being dotted over with memorial buildings and statues on pedestals, in most of which structures a really lamentable lack of taste and of knowledge is felt to exist. These, moreover, mostly soldier monuments, offer nothing, or very little, in the way of sculpture, other than effigies of soldiers in uniform, with or without horses, with or without flags, cannon, and other military attributes. Otherwise, the chief demand for sculpture is in the way of portraiture. Sculpture somewhat less naturalistic and more purely sculpturesque, whether nude or draped, finds little recognition.

The National Sculpture Society consists of men to whom sculpture seems a noble and exalted art; who know that modern times have much to show of a very lofty character in the way of achievement in this field, and who are sure that most of this modern achievement might be American if only the community could be awakened to the need of encouragement and critical selection. Good sculpture should be in demand, popular in a sense. To that end it should be cautiously selected and wisely and severely judged. The Government, the State Governments, the municipalities—all should be encouraged to order works of art, but also their way of ordering them needs to be controlled.

The society has held one exhibition and is now making arrangements for another, to be given this coming Spring. It is acting in unison with the Architectural League in the matter of a proposed public monument of importance, and with the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, in trying to raise the standard of our national coinage. To this end, at the coming exhibition, two money prizes will be offered for designs for a new silver dollar. Monthly meetings are held under the auspices of the society, at which papers are read, works of art exhibited, and critical discussions are carried on, often of the highest interest. The membership includes over 40 sculptors and 181 non-professionals. The only fee—$10 a year—is so small that a large membership is necessary to carry out the purposes of the society. The officers are J. Q. A. Ward, President; Russell Sturgis, First Vice President; Richard Watson Gilder, Second Vice President; J. Wyman Drummond, Treasurer, and F. W. Ruckstuhl, Secretary. In connection with the display of sculpture in the Spring, the society will have an exhibition of landscape gardening, after designs by Nathan F. Barrett, landscape engineer, and Thomas Hastings, architect, the flowers and plants for which will be furnished by Pitcher & Manda of Short Hills, N. J. This should make a most attractive and interesting feature, as showing the possibilities of the combination of sculpture with plants and flowers, both in gardening and in interior decoration.

PROCEEDS OF AN IOWA BANK BURGLARY

They Are Found in the Possession of a Chicago Saloon Keeper.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The police authorities this morning received notice from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to watch for a valise consigned to Mark Davis, a South Water Street saloonkeeper. It was supposed to contain $500 worth of postage stamps, part of the proceeds of the robbery of the First National Bank of Griswold County, Iowa, early yesterday morning.

Detectives went with the express messenger, and after the delivery of the valise to Davis they arrested the latter and his bartender, John Walmartin. The men, with the valise, were taken to the Central Station, where the latter was opened, and found to contain four large packages of stamps worth a little over $500. Inspector Stuart of the Post Office was sent for, and the two prisoners, with the stamps, were placed in his charge. Davis is well known to the police in Chicago, and almost every large city in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

FREE COINAGE IS BEATEN—Its friends in the Senate give up the fight as hopeless.
LONDON AND OUR FINANCE—Implicit faith in our loan, but less in our railways.
TO AMEND TARIFF LAWS—Mr. Carlisle sends a bill to the Senate Finance Committee.
CITY OF MOROCCO LOOTED—Rebel tribesmen in possession of the Sultan's capital.
DEATH OF FRED DOUGLASS—The sudden end of the great negro leader's career.
FARMERS MUST HAVE SEED—Nearly $200,000 required for this purpose in Nebraska.
SEEKING WOMAN'S SPHERE—Work of the National Council sitting in Washington.
MR. DOLPH MEETS DEFEAT—His career as Senator from Oregon will end next week.
HOWGATE IS ACQUITTED—Declared to be innocent of forgery and embezzlement.
GALLANT RESCUES MADE—More shipwrecked sailors brought safe to port.
CAPITAL'S SEASON WANES—During Lent Washingon will see little gayety.
LARRABEE ON FREE SILVER—No fear that it will prevail in this country, he says.
PRAYER OF WASHINGTON—An incident of the Revolution made public only recently.
POORLY-PAID STATESMEN—Why the State legislators want free transportation.
RULED BY CORPORATIONS—Unenviable record of the Republicans in New-Jersey's Legislature.

THE LADY OF THE POOL—The first installment of a thrilling story by Anthony Hope, which will be continued in The New-York Weekly Times of March 6.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Agricultural measures, by Henry Stewart; Scale Insects, (illustrated;) Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,289 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

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New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The President to-day nominated for Postmasters Leroy Atkins of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, James E. Conley of Brockport, N. Y., and Chester Johnson of Thompsonville, Conn.

ARBITRATION BILL PASSES

The House Devotes a Day to Labor Legislation.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES ARE AFFECTED

Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and Commissioner of Labor to Institute Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Labor had its innings in the House to-day, with the result that an arbitration bill, recommended by the leaders of all the railway labor organizations in the country and by Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, and drawn in part by Attorney General Olney, was sent to the Senate for its action.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Labor by Mr. Erdman, (Dem., Penn.,) who explained its provisions in a brief statement to the House, and answered questions that were put to him by various members with regard to its practical operations.

The bill provides for the appointment of a Board of Arbitration of three persons, to decide all controversies between common carriers engaged in inter-State commerce and their employes which cannot be adjusted by mutual arrangement, and makes the award of the board enforceable in the United States courts, acting as courts of equity. It was stated by Mr. Erdman that, in order to make the award effective, the various labor organizations interested had agreed to become incorporated concerns, and as such subject to liability for damages for failure to carry out the terms of the award. The bill was advocated by Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) and by various members of the Committee on Labor, and was opposed by Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.,) and Mr. Van Voorhis (Rep., N. Y.) The opposition, however, was ineffective, and, after being slightly amended in Committee of the Whole, the bill was reported to the House, with favorable recommendation, and was passed without a division. A bill was also passed authorizing the Bureau of Labor to issue bi-monthly bulletins, in editions of 10,000 each, upon subjects investigated by the bureau.

Following is the text of the Arbitration bill as passed:

Section 1. That the provisions of this act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers and their officers, agents, and employes, except masters of vessels and seamen, as defined in Section 4,612 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad or partly by railroad and partly by water, when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement, for a continuous carriage or shipment from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States.

The term "railroad" as used in this act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the roads in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease; and the term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage.

The term "employes" as used in this act shall include all persons actually engaged in any capacity in train operation or car service of any description, and notwithstanding that the cars upon or in which they are employed may be held and operated by the carrier under lease or other contract. In every such case the carrier shall be responsible for the acts and defaults of such employes in the same manner and to the same extent as if said cars were owned by it and said employes directly employed by it, and any provisions to the contrary of any such lease or other contract shall be binding only as between the parties thereto and shall not affect the obligations of said carrier either to the public or to the private parties concerned.

The wages paid by carriers subject to this act for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation aforesaid, or in connection therewith, or for the receiving, delivering, storage, and handling of such property, and the rules and regulations governing such employes, shall be reasonable and just. This provision shall not affect the right to make contracts for such wages not in contravention of any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. That whenever a controversy concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment shall arise between a carrier subject to this act and the employes of such carrier, seriously interrupting or threatening to interrupt the business of said carrier, the Chairman of the Inter-State subject to this act and the employes of such carrier, seriously interrupting or threatening to interrupt the business of said carrier, the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the request of either party to the controversy, with all pract

piration of thirty days from such filing, unless within such thirty days either party shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent upon the record, in which case said award shall go into practical operation and judgment be entered accordingly, when such exceptions shall have been finally disposed of either by said Circuit Court or on appeal therefrom.

At the expiration of ten days from the decision of the Circuit Court upon exceptions taken, to said award, as aforesaid, judgment shall be entered in accordance with said decision, unless during ten days either party shall appeal therefrom to the Circuit Court of Appeals. In such case only such portion of the record shall be transmitted to the appellate court as is necessary to the proper understanding and consideration of the questions of law presented by said exceptions and to be decided.

The determination of said Circuit Court of Appeals upon said questions shall be final, and, being certified by the Clerk thereof to said Circuit Court, judgment pursuant thereto shall thereupon be entered by said Circuit Court.

If exceptions to an award are finally sustained, judgment shall be entered, setting aside the award. But in such case the parties may agree upon a judgment to be entered disposing of the subject matter of the controversy, which judgment, when entered, shall have the same force and effect as judgment entered upon an award.

Sec. 5. That every agreement of arbitration under this act shall be asknowledged by the parties before a notary public or Clerk of a District or Circuit Court of the United States, and when so acknowledged shall be delivered to the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, who shall at once cause a notice in writing to be served upon the arbitrators, fixing a time and place for a meeting of the arbitrators.

If an agreement of arbitration shall be entered into conforming to this act, except that it shall be executed by employes individually, instead of by a labor organization as their representative, the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall decline to call a meeting of arbitrators thereunder unless, upon evidence satisfactory to them, it be shown that the employes signing the submission represent or include a majority of all employes in the service of the same employer, and of the same grade and class, and that an award pursuant to said submission can justly be regarded as binding upon all such employes.

Sec. 6—That during the pendency of arbitration under this act it shall not be lawful for the employer party to such arbitration to discharge the employes parties thereto, except for inefficiency, violation of law, or neglect of duty; nor for the organization representing such employes to order, nor the employes to unite in, aid, or abet, strikes or boycotts against such employer; nor during a period of three months after an award under such an arbitration, for such employer to discharge any such employes, except for the causes aforesaid, without giving thirty days' written notice of an intent so to discharge; nor for any of such employes, during a like period, to quit the service of said employer without just cause, or without giving to said employer thirty days' written notice of an intent so to do; nor for such organization representing such employes to order, counsel, or advise otherwise. Any violation of this section shall subject the offending party to liability for damages, which may be recovered in an action upon the case brought by any person, persons, or corporation who shall have received or incurred any loss or damage by reason of such unlawful act.

Sec. 7—That in every incorporation under the provisions of Chapter 567 of the United States Statutes of 1888, and it must be provided in the articles of incorporation and in the constitution, rules, and by-laws that a member shall cease to be such by participating in or by instigating force or violence against persons or property during strikes, lock-outs, or boycotts, or by seeking to prevent others from working through violence, threats, or intimidations; but members of such incorporations shall not be personally liable for the acts, debts, or obligations of the corporations, nor shall such corporations be liable for the acts of members or others in violation of the provisions of this section, and such corporations may appear by designated representatives before the board created by this act, or in any suits or proceedings for or against such corporations or their members in any of the Federal courts.

Sec. 8—That whenever receivers appointed by Federal courts are in the possession and control of railroads, the employes upon such railroads shall have the right to be heard in such courts upon all questions affecting the terms and conditions of their employment, through the officers and representatives of their associations, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and no reduction of wages shall be made by such receivers without the authority of the court therefor, after due notice to such employes.

Sec. 9—That any employer subject to the provisions of this act and any officer, agent, or receiver of such employer who shall require any employe, or any persons seeking employment, as a condition of such employment to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, not to become or remain a member of any labor corporation, association, or organization, or shall threaten any employe with loss of employment, or shall unjustly discriminate against any employe because of his membership in such a labor corporation, association, or organization; or who shall require any employe or any persons seeking employment, as a condition of such employment, to enter into a contract whereby such employe or applicant for employment shall agree to contribute to any fund for charitable, social, or beneficial purposes; to release such employer from legal liability for any personal injury by reason of any benefit received from such fund beyond the proportion of the benefit arising from the employer's contribution to such fund; or who shall, as having discharged an employe, unlawfully attempt or conspire to prevent such employe from obtaining other employment, is hereby declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction in the district in which such offense was committed, shall be punished for each offense by fine of not less than $100, and not more than $1,000.

Sec. 10. That a sufficient sum of money to pay the traveling and other necessary and proper expenses of the arbitrators appointed and serving under this act, and to pay such other necessary and proper expenses of any conciliation or arbitration had hereunder, to be audited and allowed by the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, is hereby appropriated, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1895, and June 30, 1896, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 11. That the act to create boards of arbitration or commission for settling controversies and differences between railroad corporations and other common carriers engaged in inter-State or territorial transportation of property or persons and their emplyoes, approved Oct. 1,1888, and the provision contained in Sec. 7 of an act approved June 13, 1888, "directing the Commissioner of Labor to investigate the causes of and facts relating to all controversies and disputes between employers and employes as they may occur, and which may interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States," are hereby repealed.

The House took up the Senate joint resolution restoring the wages of compositors and bookbinders in the Government Printing Office, from 40 to 50 cents per hour.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) made a point of order against consideration of the bill on the ground that the Committee on Labor did not properly have jurisdiction of it, but the point was overruled by the Chairman.

The joint resolution was explained and advocated by Mr. Pence, (Pop., Col.,) but so much opposition was manifested that Mr. McGann, Chairman of the Committee on Labor, withdrew it.

The Phillips bill authorizing the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collect information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital, was called up by Mr. McGann, but, in view of the brief time remaining for consideration of it, at the suggestion of the author it was withdrawn.

SUPERANNUATED MARINE OFFICERS

A Chance at Last that Some Relief May Be Given to the Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—At last there is a glimmer of a chance that the stagnation in the Revenue Marine will be stopped. For several years, in one way or another, the officers of that service have sought from Congress legislation to relieve them from conditions that were irksome, but every effort has been balked by pressure of other business or the opposition of men who would not take the time or the trouble to put themselves in the places of the Revenue Marine officers, and grant them the reasonable relief they sought.

The proposition to transfer the service to the navy was so persistently opposed that it was not pressed at this session, and another bill seeking to place the old and disabled officers on permanent waiting orders was taken up. This was a matter of urgent necessity, as there are ten or twelve officers so old and worn out as to be unable to perform duty, and, as the number of officers is limited by law, these disabled ones prevent others from advancing and diminish the efficiency of the service. The House would not pass this measure, but in the Senate Mr. Frye has succeeded in having it adopted as an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

The argument made against it in the House was that such a step would be one toward a civil pension list. The best answer to that complaint is that, unless the plan is authorized, the continuation of the present condition will make a pension list that will be more injurious to the service, as there can be no promotion of capable officers as long as the old Captains, who seem to defy all the insurance tables of average expectation of life, cannot be displaced from the active list. The proposition will now become a matter of contention in conference with the prospect that the Senate will be successful in getting its amendments through.

Mr. Frye's amendment provides for a board of three surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service to examine and report on all officers of the revenue cutter service, and those who are incapacitated from active service are to be placed on "waiting orders" out of the line of promotion.

WOLCOTT'S COMMISSION SCHEME.

His Bimetallic Amendment Slightly Changed in Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The amendment to the Sundry Civil bill offered last Saturday by Mr. Wolcott, providing for the appointment of a commission of nine on behalf of the United States to take part in an international bimetallic conference in case one shall be decided upon by any foreign country in the next nine months, has been amended by the Senate Finance Committee and reported favorably. The committee proposes to strike out the provision in the original resolution specifying the countries upon whose invitation the President shall determine that this country shall be represented, and provides simply that he shall act when such conference shall be called. The provision regarding the appointment of Commissioners on behalf of this country is amended so as to read:

The United States shall be represented at such conference by nine delegates, to be selected as follows: The President of the United States shall select three of said delegates, the Senate shall select three members of the Senate as delegates, and the House of Representatives shall select three members of the House as delegates. If at any time there shall be any vacancy, such vacancy shall be filled by the President of the United States.

The unwillingness of the committee to permit a Republican to receive credit for anything that might grow out of the international conference is assigned for the changes made in the resolution. Members of the committee say there will not be any opposition to the amendment when it shall be reached.

RELIEF FOR COL. AINSWORTH.

Bill to Refund His Expenses in the Ford's Theatre Affair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Col. F. C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Records and Pension Office of the War Department, was put to infinite trouble and great expense in 1893 by a Coroner's jury, inspired by a mob, to defend himself from the charge that he had been responsible for the Ford's Theatre disaster, and after repeated appearances in court, subjection to the badgering of a very eager law officer, loss of time, and annoying publicity, he was declared to be absolutely free from responsibility. He had spent his own money to protect himself from the prosecution incurred as a servant of the Government.

Having a fair sense of the injustice of compelling him to defend himself against a prosecution which the courts said could not be approved, the Senate to-day amended the Sundry Civil bill by adding a clause appropriating $4,000, or so much of that sum as should be necessary to enable Col. Ainsworth to meet the expeditures incurred in his defense. The amendment went through without a division of the Senate.

As Col. Ainsworth is well known and thoroughly appreciated in the House, it is not at all likely that the House will decline to adopt the amendment of the Senate. It has been expected that the Government would bear the expense of defending him, and the course of the Senate simply meets expectation.

No Gypsy Moth Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The conferees on the Agricultural bill reached a conclusion this afternoon, the Senate yielding much that it had added to the bill. Chief among the items so yielded is that appropriating $40,000 for the extermination of the Gypsy Moth, which was placed in the bill after a hard contest by Mr. Lodge.

The Hawaiian Cable Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—It is regarded as probable that when the second disagreeing report on the Diplomatic bill is made to the Senate, Mr. Blackburn will ask for another vote on the Hawaiian cable, as he and his colleague, Mr. Brice, do not intend yielding until ordered so to do by the Senate.

FOURTH TUSKEGEE NEGRO CONFERENCE

Matters Pertaining to the Betterment of the Race Discussed.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 20.—Nearly 400 people attended the fourth Tuskegee Negro Conference to-day. Prof. Washington, by whom these conferences were established for the purpose of bettering the condition of the negroes, was elected President.

Morris K. Jesup of New-York, President Gates of Amherst College, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, President Mitchell of Wilberforce University, Prof. Harris Harris of Fisk University, Robert C. Ogden of Philadelphia, and Miss Griffin of Spellman Seminary were among those present.

Prof. Washington opened the conference with an address, in which he said, "We ought to confine ourselves largely to things that lie within our own power to remedy."

Part of the day was devoted to testimony from farmers as to the benefits they had derived from the conferences. Said one:

"I didn't have even a meat skin eight years ago. Now I own eighty acres of land, all paid for, with five mules."

The women held a meeting in the afternoon at which matters pertaining to a better home life were discussed.

OHIO'S DAIRY COMMISSION

Arguments in the Suit to Enjoin It from Taking Certain Action.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Judge Rufus B. Smith of the Superior Court to-day continued the hearing of arguments in what is known as the Paskola case. The particular phase of the litigation now received his attention is the demurrer filed by the State Dairy and Food Commission to the application of the manufacturers of Paskola for an injunction to restrain Commissioner McNeal and his assistants from making further arrests of druggists for selling the article in question.

Arguments in support of the demurrer and denying the jurisdiction of the court in the matter were made about a fortnight ago by Attorney General Richards and Senator Clark of Cleveland. To-day the lawyers for the manufacturers had their turn, and arguments were made by ex-Judge Miller Outcalt and W. W. Granger. Ex-Judge Arnos Dye made a brief closing argument for the commission. Judge Smith reserved his decision.

The point at issue is of considerable interest, the question of the power to enjoin State officers being involved. Stress is laid by the counsel for the manufaoturers upon the claim that property interests are at stake.

THE NEW TROY POLICE BILL

It Arouses a Bitter Partisan Discussion in the Senate.

REPUBLICANS CHARGED WITH GREED

The Bill Progressed in Spite of the Protests of the Minority—Democrats Against Its Passage.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—This was a sort of memorial day in the Senate. Appropriate and eulogistic remarks were made to the memory of the late Major Gen. Joseph B. Carr, and the entire Senate in a body concluded to attend his funeral, out of respect. In one of the most graceful speeches that has been heard in the Legislature for many a day, Senator Parsons called attention to the fact that the remains of Frederick Douglass were to be interred at Rochester.

The inconsistency of this Republican Legislature in the matter of police legislation is exemplified every day, and was thoroughly displayed this morning by Senator Cantor, when the West Troy Police bill, which was instigated by State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, whose pull and influence will be materially strengthened and enlarged if it should pass, was under discussion in the Senate. Senator Cantor showed that the Legislature, in plain defiance of the principle of home rule, had enacted a variety of laws on this important question; that, where it was convenient to the Republican Party, a bi-partisan board was given to one city, a non-partisan board to another, for another city the Commissioners were named in the bill, for another the Mayor was allowed to appoint, and yet again a Municipal Council, consisting of the Mayor and other city officers, was invested with this authority; that instances had come before the Senate where Police Commissioners were to be elected—all according to the whim of the ruling Republican authorities in the localities where the Republican leaders were looking for greater influence.

Senator O'Connor said the bill provided for the election of two Commissioners and the appointment of two others. He believed this to be the best possible way to create such boards and in line with the return to the people of powers lawfully theirs. He did not believe in giving autocratic power to one man and thus making him a Czar.

Senator Cantor asked if Senator O'Connor would act on his own remarks and vote for the bill giving the people the powers he approves.

Senator O'Connor replied, "I may."

Senator Cantor said the home-rule doctrine had been oftener violated in this Legislature than ever before. The legislation was a patchwork, and none of the people of the places for which it was passed wanted it. The people of New-York City did not want their Police bill.

Senator Lexow asked if Senator Cantor had read the last bill. He denied that there had been any opposition to the Police bill from New-York City. He personally believed too many officers are appointed in the State, and that the sooner all such officers are elected the better it will be. He denied that the West Troy Police Board was honestly elected, and said that there were many places like West Troy and Albany, where honest elections had not been held in the memory of man.

Senator Guy said that as soon as this bill was passed and the Republican Party got the benefit of it, the majority would at once repudiate the idea when other legislation came up. He asserted that New-York City was opposed to the bi-partisan idea, and that repeated mass meetings had been held to protest against it.

Senator Raines made a long defense of bi-partisan measures, and said Senator Cantor had voted for one in the Canandaigua bill. He said that all that was sought was good government, and that there was not so much in the minority argument after all.

Senator Cantor said almost a unanimous protest had come up from New-York City against the Bi-Partisan Police bill. He believed the people opposed the centralization of power and favored electing all heads of departments. If the Senator (Lexow) had stood with him against the Power of Removal bill, he might have been happier to-day. Senator Cantor then twitted the Republicans with being after patronage rather than reform, and cited the report from the Dairy Comissioner that he had forty applicants from Cattaraugus County alone for one little office. If the Republicans throughout the State had known of the place there would have been 5,000 applications.

Senator Parker called attention to the variety of plans resorted to by the majority in order to get control. He admitted, in reply to Senator O'Connor's questioning, having voted for similar bills to the one now under discussion, but said that was before the subject was much discussed, and he had since repented.

Senator O'Connor remarked: "I never repent."

Senator Coggeshall said: "For the minority to stand here and rebuke the majority for partisanship is like Satan rebuking sin."

The bill was finally progressed.

When the Niles bill to incorporate the New-York Zoological Society came up on second reading in the Assembly, Mr. Foley moved to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Foley then denounced the measure. It was introduced at the solicitation of certain citizens of Fifth Avenue, he said, who wanted neither the present zoological exhibition nor the poor people in their vicinity. If it passed, it would prevent those in the tenement district from taking a little free recreation.

Mr. Howe opposed the bill as a "New-York boy and a New-York City taxpayer." The present Central Park, he said, should be maintained, and no tax should be levied upon those who wished pure air.

Fire Damages an Old Road House.

The Central Bridge Hotel, a well-known old road house, at the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Macomb's Dam Lane, was damaged to the extent of $12,000 by fire early yesterday morning. The fire, which started in the kitchen, cost the firemen an hour's hard work to subdue.

William F. Renehan and his family were the only occupants of the building at the time. The house is owned by Albert Tilt of 20 Greene Street.

The outbuildings in the rear of the hotel contained a large quantity of explosives, which had been stored there by the workmen, who had been engaged in the construction of the Macomb's Dam Bridge. These were powerful enough to have blown the hotel to pieces. Their existence was remembered before the fire had made much progress, and they were carefully removed by the firm out of reach of the flames.

Pavers Ask the Mayor to Help.

A delegation from the Pavers' Union called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon and asked that he would favor the bill which has been introduced at Albany to rescind the Tobin bill that, since it has become a law, has hurt the paving trade seriously. The law provides that all granite must be dressed within the municipality in which it is to be used for public works.

The contractors are averse to using granite blocks now, as it increases their cost to be dressed here. The pavers, therefore, have no blocks to lay. There are 7,000 pavers in the city. The bill to repeal the law is favored by the Rapid-Transit Commissioners and the Corporation Counsel, and the Mayor told the men that it stood a fair chance of passage.

THE NAVAL PROBLEM FOR NEXT SEASON

It Will Probably Again Be the Defense of New-York and Vicinity.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 26.—The officers of the Naval War College have begun the preparation of the problem in naval warfare which is to be considered and worked out in next Summer's course. Capt. Taylor, Commandant of the college, is assisted by Lieuts. W. R. Rush, H. B. Wilson, and Frank Marble, who, with Capt. Taylor, constitute the college Faculty.

It has been decided that the problem of the next course shall be similar to that employed last Summer, involving a consideration of naval manoeuvres afloat and co-operative movements by naval forces on land. This was the principle involved in last year's problem, when the defense of New-York and the waters of the Sound and of Narragansett Bay was worked out. The Faculty of the college feels that no manner of hypothetical warfare could be more comprehensive or more valuable, for the solutions would prove of practical worth were the navy ever called upon to defend the localities stated.

It may be that this year the imaginary seat of war will be south of New-York, or the coasts of New-Jersey and Maryland, or perhaps Boston and adjacent water fronts. Both these districts adjoin the fighting ground of last season, and in time valuable data bearing upon the defense of the entire coast could be obtained by successively taking up contiguous districts.

The officers have as yet, however, decided upon no locality, and, as that defended last year is as important commercially as any, it may be again chosen. The next class will number twenty-five officers. The course will be from June 1 to Oct. 15.

Dowes Estate Not to be Taxed.

The estate of the late David Dowes, amounting to $1,000,000, has been exempted from taxation in this county under the final judgment of the Court of Appeals. The estate was assessed for 1894 by the Tax Commissioners.

Benjamin Brewster and Richard M. Hoe, the ececutors, protested, on the ground that the es.ate was not in this county, and when the case was taken into court the executors were sustained. The city appealed, going to the General Term and the Court of Appeals. Both tribunals decided against the city, and judgment was accordingly entered yesterday by Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court. The action cost the city $600 for disbursements.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By capable young woman as chambermaid and assistant laundress, waiting, or sewing, in American family only; good city references. Competent, 443 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl in a private family; speaks German, English, and French; three years' first-class city reference. D. G., care of Mrs. Saveage, 426 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young German girl as chambermaid and waitress and to do general housework; good reference. 220 East 89th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has satisfactory references. 221 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in a private family; good city reference. 15 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; can be well recommended. 153 East 31st St., McGarry's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and DO SEWING.—By a young Protestant girl, or would assist in dining-room work; country preferred; good reference. 134 West 19th St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent and reliable; or chamberwork and sewing; has the best of city references. 152 East 39th St.; ring Mrs. Ramsey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands maid's work; city reference. 312 East 31st St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—Experienced; well recommended; in private family; willing to assist in other duties. K. K., Box 112, 554 3d Av., advertising agency.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE.—By a young woman as chambermaid and nurse; willing to assist with parlor work; city reference. 300 East 53d St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French-Swiss girl to do light chamberwork and sewing; good city references. M. D., care of Mrs. Weber, 163 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and assist with waiting or sewing; good city reference. 242 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent young woman; first-class chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. 242 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Lenehane, 495 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal city reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Norwegian girl as first-class chambermaid; good city reference. E. S., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent, willing, obliging; best city references. 715 7th Av., near 48th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Last employer can be seen at 225 West 129th St. William F. H. Stevens.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. M. S., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; four years' best city reference. 114 East 41st St., Reilly's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; housekeeper; understands French cooking; Englishwoman; good references; $40 to $45. P. W., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a smart, active young girl as good plain cook in a small private family; best city references. 309 East 46th St., ground floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a tidy young woman as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference; city or country. 158 East 48th St., Carroll's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook and would do the coarse washing; first-class city reference. 308 West 49th St.; ring Booth's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman by the day; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference. 215 East 80th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; understands soups, fish, entrées, meats, game, pastry, desserts; thorough baker; city or country; references. 988 6th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook in first-class family; no washing. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 until 4, at present employer's, 47 East 34th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; four years' best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman, to cook by the day or week; excellent manager; best reference. 338 West 24th St.; ring Lavery's bell.

COOK.—By a good plain cook and laundress; excellent bread and biscuit baker; city or country; city reference; lady seen. 444 West 31st St., front door.

COOK.—By an experienced English woman as first-class cook; understands all branches; also baking; good city reference. B., care Mrs. Osborn, 109 West 60th St.; call after 12.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands all branches fine family cooking; both English and American styles; excellent baker; city reference. English, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as thoroughly-competent family cook; wages, $20; steady place; city references. 113 West 56th St.; ring dressmaker's bell.

COOK.—By a thorough, experienced cook and caterer; will take entire charge; best of reference; city or country. M. S., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young first-class cook; taught by French chef; city or country; best city reference. M., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class cook or laundress; the best city references. 155 East 52d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress; best city references from last place. 835 8th Av.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business; assist with washing; two years' reference. Mrs. Begen, 12 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; do coarse washing; in private family; good city reference. 333 West 38th St., three flights.

COOK.—As competent cook. Apply, at present employer's, Wednesday and Thursday, before 12 o'clock, 28 West 11th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; no objection to country; best reference. 227 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in small private family; good city reference. M. R., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; city references. 328 West 40th St., care of O'Connor.

COOK.—By professional German woman; thoroughly understands her business; excellent reference. 467 West 42d St., store.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young German woman; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; get up lunches and dinner parties in excellent style; first-class city reference. 906 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By English woman; thoroughly experienced in English, French, and American cooking; good caterer; with kitchenmaid preferred; personal reference. Scriven, 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; boning and larding; exquisite entrées; delicious desserts; take full charge; serves dinners; highest references. Tilly, 162 East 23d St.; three days.

COOK.—By a reliable Protestant woman as good, neat cook in small private family; nice washer and ironer; good city reference; lady seen if required. 319 East 32d St., top floor, front.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant woman as cook; is good laundress; in small family; three years' reference from her last place. 319 East 32d St., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best reference. Mrs. Anderson, 237 East 26th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out first of week; excellent laundress, or will housecleaning; thorough worker; best city reference. 340 East 39th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; go out by day or week; washing, ironing, or cleaning. 307 East 63d St., ground floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Huih, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKING AND ALL KINDS OF SEWING and operating by a competent skirt hand, by day or week; terms, $1. M. M., 237 West 18th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Good sewer; experienced mender; fine children's dresses; fine white goods; one or two days weekly; city reference. Dietrich, 300 East 93d St., top floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, ladies' and misses' gowns; show samples; day or home. Macauley, 163 West 84th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter and stylish trimmer, engagements by the day; terms moderate; reference. Miss Keegan, 54 East 88th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Young French girl; very well educated; in private family as governess or companion; will take entire charge of children; very good references. Governess, care of Mrs. Barth, 300 East 55th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as nursery governess or companion and maid in American family; good needlewoman; references. Obliging, Box 100, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; speaks English and Spanish; takes entire charge of child, or companion; used to traveling; best references. C., 143 West 14th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable elderly person as housekeeper in a small household; wages no object. 2,312 2d Av., second floor, left.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young Swedish lady as housekeeper; best city reference. 769 3d Av., second floor.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young woman, housework; small family in flat; good city reference. 411 West 54th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—BUTLER.—By a young French couple; man as butler or valet; speaks English and German; wife as maid or to growing children; good dressmaker; city or country; best of references. Tean, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; good seamstress and hairdresser, and good packer; best city reference. Boston, Box 384 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; thoroughly competent in all her duties; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; city references; city travel. Mlle. Marie, 206 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; no children; willing, obliging; best references. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as maid or seamstress; willing to travel; city or country; city references. 418 West 47th St., T. Gassenhuber's bell.

MAID.—By young North German girl as maid or to care for grown children; city or country; good seamstress; excellent references. 207 East 37th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS and LIGHT CHAMBERWORK.—By young woman; willing and obliging; good city reference. 312 East 31st St., first floor.

MAID.—By educated North German as maid to lady or grown children; good sewer. 104 West 42d St., third floor.

MAID.—By a competent maid and seamstress; has five years' city references from last place. Hewitt, 118 West 19th St.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; American; best of reference. M. C., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid to a lady going to Europe; first-class reference. Flore, 222 West 35th St.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress to one or two ladies; willing to travel; excellent references. 117 East 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; obliging; best city reference; wages, $23 to $25. O. C., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young, competent laundress; willing to assist with up-stairs work; four years' city reference. 202 West 31st St. Larkin.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 307 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl: will do some chamberwork; in a private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; capable of doing collars, cuffs, and shirts; best city personal references. 128 East 35th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Protestant girl as laundress and chambermaid; city references. 326 West 49th St., Clark's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman; first-class laundress; no objection to country. 262 West 33th St.; call two days.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly-competent laundress; be generally useful; do plain cooking; city reference. Laundress, 856 9th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 332 East 76th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—French; Protestant; competent; for growing children, or maid for young lady; good sewer; good city references. Marie, care of Mrs. Petit, 208 West 33d St.

NURSE.—A lady can very highly recommend a French nurse for grown children, who has lived many years with her; a most conscientious and reliable woman. 123 West 73d St.

NURSE.—A lady desires to obtain a situation for a young woman as infant's nurse, whom she can thoroughly recommend in every respect. 18 East 80th St.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman as infant's nurse; will make herself otherwise useful; excellent city reference. 798 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent, thoroughly experienced nurse; takes entire charge of infant; best personal references. 72 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By a French girl as first-class nurse to grown children; for traveling; first-class references. M. T., 222 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By German girl, speaks French fluently, as nurse to growing children. Mack, 216 East 80th St., first floor.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By competent parlormaid and waitress; willing to assist with any other light work; best of references from last place. 159 East 53d St., top floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to place her French seamstress (a Parisian) as maid to young misses and finished seamstress. Mrs. F. H. Stevens, 225 West 129th St.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—Taylor system; Misses' and Children's a specialty; wishes engagements by day; highest city reference. N. W., 136 West 52d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress, nurse, maid; understands ladies' and children's dressmaking; references. 303 East 69th St., fifth bell.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable woman; is competent in her work; good city reference. M. C., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress and to do up-stairs work; willing and obliging. 223 East 96th St.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID, NURSE, or do LIGHT Chamberwork.—Understands dressmaking; good reference. 303 East 69th St., Bell 5.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant seamstress; will assist with chamberwork or laundrywork. 326 West 49th St., Clarke's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; assist with children; sleep home. A. B., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress in private family; can carve; best city and personal reference. 557 West 129th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl as waitress in a private family; competent and reliable; city references. 201 East 74th St., Power's bell.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent young Protestant girl; has first-class city reference. A. F., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 112 West 56th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; five years' first-class city reference. 852 2d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; city reference. 98 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young, neat, intelligent girl. Seen, Tuesday, from 10:30 to 12 o'clock, at present employer's, 6 East 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By professional waitress to serve dinners and luncheons by the day; city references. 98 Lexington Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable colored woman to do washing at home. Janitor, 155 West 26th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE given by a Swedish masseuse to refined parties; highest testimonials. 417 East 52d St., third floor.

SEAL GARMENTS altered or repaired at Summer prices. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with C. G. Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two good girls, with references; together or separate. Fitzpatrick, 212 East 73d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a highly-recommended butler, with thorough experience; is an intelligent, perfectly sober, and trustworthy man; conscientious, obliging; excellent references from last and former employers; several years in one place. Ludo, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; thoroughly understands hunting and shooting articles; city or country; total abstainer; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches; single; good city personal reference; disengaged March 4. F. Sparks, 385 5th Av.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. F. M., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age 38; is a good valet; has excellent reference and will be personally recommended by his last employer. Butler, care of J. O'Hare, 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER and VALET or VALET.—Thoroughly understands all the duties of butler or valet; English; three years' personal reference from last place. S. O., Box 63, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman where second man or parlormaid is kept; age 35; good appearance; long New-York references. J. R., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly understands all his duties; is thorough servant; willing to work, best city references. F. M., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By German; speaks good English and Spanish; first-class city and foreign references; used to traveling. Uelzen, Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By single man; thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; satisfactory personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av., in store.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; speaks German and English; city or country; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; receptions and dinner parties a specialty; keeps silver like new several years; best city reference. G. V., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London references given; also good city reference. A. M., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman, with first-class references; is thoroughly experienced and strictly sober and reliable; employer can be seen; disengaged when suited. G. A., 856 9th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Fr

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Firmer Markets and Fairly Active Speculation.

TRADING CHIEFLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Firm -- Provisions Easier—Cotton Steady—Coffee Lower.

The grain markets were influenced by the large decrease as reported by Bradstreet's, together with better Western markets and rather free buying for foreign account, and wheat made a sharp advance, with a fairly active trade and considerable scalping, with some covering, while corn was only a trifle better. Provisions were higher early, but felt the increased offerings of hogs and closed lower. Cotton was quiet and had only a local trade, with prices hardly changed. Coffee lost a few points, owing to the decline abroad.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	58	@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	34	@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	49¼	@	49½
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10	@	$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65	@	2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5 9-16	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	11.25	@	12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.70	@	..
Beef, family	9.75	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23	@	..
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16	@	4⅛
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾	@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16⅜	@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50	@	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	17.00	@	..
Copper, lake	9.65	@	..
Lead	3.07½	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were active and higher, with the close strong at ⅞@1⅛c advance on firmer cables, foreign buying, better Western markets, and Bradstreet's report a decrease of 2,718,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 135,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, and 4,477,000 in the world's visible, with local shorts covering freely. Spot was in fair export demand, with prices 1c higher with the options. Sales, 112,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 80,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at ¾@1c over May, free on board, afloat, and 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 97⅛c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 107⅛c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 59½c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 62⅜c....Clearances hence, 89,768 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 89,768 bushels....Receipts, 5,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 52,435 bushels; in the interior, 274,217 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were only moderately active, and closed firm at ½c advance on firmer cables, better West, following wheat, and a decrease of 137,000 bushels east of the Rockies, reported by Bradstreet's. Spot was dull, but firmer and scarce. Sales, 21,000 bushels, including 5,000 bushels ungraded mixed delivered; 6,000 bushels steamer yellow at 49¼c, elevator; 5,000 bushels steamer, mixed, at 49 13-16c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels steamer, yellow, at 50½c, delivered... Receipts, 23,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 121,495 bushels; in the interior, 342,896 bushels....Clearances hence, 27,111 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 110,564 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active and firmer, following corn and the West, with Bradstreet's reporting a decrease of 230,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and the close strong at partly ¼c advance. Spot were dull but firm at unchanged prices....Sales, 27,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38@38¼c for 5,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38½c; No. 3 do, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 24c for 5,000 bushels; do, 33¼c; regraded mixed, 32½c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 35c; track mixed, 34½@36c for 2,000 bushels; track white, 37@42c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 72,450 bushels; exports, 585 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
February	....	....	@	58
March	215,000	57⅜@58½		58⅛
May	1,970,000	58⅜@59¼		59⅛
June	40,000	58⅜@59¼		59⅛
July	1,740,000	58⅞@59⅝		59⅛
August	265,000	58 15-16@59⅜		59⅛
September	60,000	59⅝@60⅛		60⅛
Total	4,290,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
February	....	....	@	49¼
May	320,000	49 @49⅝		49⅜
July	180,000	49¼@49⅝		49½
Total	500,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
February	15,000	33⅜@..		33⅜
March	65,000	33¾@..		33⅜
April	40,000	33¾@33⅞		33⅝
May	150,000	33½@33¾		33¾
No. 2 white—				
February	20,000	38 @38¼		38
March	10,000	36¾@37		37
May	....	....	@..	36
Total	300,000			

FLOUR—There has been a very fair trade and the feeling is firmer, although no advance is asked. Sales, 26,600 bbls, including 900 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.30; 1,500 sacks Kansas patents at $3.15; 1,300 bbls Winter clear at $2.65; 3,000 bbls Winter straights at $2.70@$2.80; 6,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.65; 700 bbls bakers' extra at $2.55 @$2.65; 1,000 bags Winter clear at $2.50; 1,400 bbls Winter patents at $3@$3.15, and 200 bbls fine at $2.10. City millers sold 3,200 bbls patents, 7,050 bbls clear, and 300 bbls fine at quotations....Arrivals, 13,650 bbls and 18,996 sacks; exports, 10,940 bbls and 13,248 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 29,058 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine		Nominal.
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	$2.00@$2.10
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.65
Straights	2.30@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts.	....	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....	3.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....	2.20@ 2.30
City fine	....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	@
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.80
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Fair demand and firm; sales, 950 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and firm. We quote: Flour at $1.60@ $1.65 for spot, and $1.55@$1.60 to arrive; 54c for Japanese grain; silver, 50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet but steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white do, $2.80@$2.95; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 91@93c for Western, and 94@96c for city yellow, $1.00@$1.11; white, $1.13@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@ 55c for State and Jersey, on track, 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 62@66c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64 @65c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: New Western at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Firm but quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 90@95c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50 @$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is a steady fair jobbing business in clover and at firm prices. Quoted at 9¾c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy, as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was steadiness, with a moderate trading only. The exporters showed a little more interest in yellow, but more for small lots. They had orders for about 1,000 bbls, on the basis of 26c for prime yellow, but found 26½c the lowest selling price. There was an offer to sell 1,000 bbls prime yellow for March delivery at 26¼c. For off-grade yellow 26c is the trading price, and 200 bbls taken at that. There were 300 bbls prime yellow, in lots, taken at 26¾@27c. White is firm at 30c. Crude, in barrels, has steady demand at 22c, and 125 bbls sold at that. There were 3 tanks crude, in bulk, sold at the mills at 18c, but this price is declined otherwise, and 19c and more asked. COCOANUT OIL is quiet and unsettled; Ceylon at 5.25c; Cochin is 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand; city quoted at 56c and Western at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL is dull, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; quoted at 53@54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—The only quotation for oil to-day was 103½.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper was a little stronger early, but there were too many hogs at the West for a steady support of prices, and the close shows about 2 points lower prices than Monday night. The export trading was light here and only moderate at the West, while speculation generally was dull.

LARD—Western steam opened firm, but became easy and dull, and closed slightly lower than on Monday, with the full supplies of hogs. Sales of 250 tcs, cash, at 6.70c, closing at 6.70c. City steam is in moderate demand. Sales of 90 tcs at 6.25@ 6.37½c. Options—No sales. February closed at 6.72c nominal; May at 6.80c nominal. Refined is slow; Continent at 7.15c; South American at 7.50c; compound lard has a better demand and is firm at 5.12½@5.37½c. The West closed at 6.35c for February, while May was at 6.47@6.52, closing at 6.47c bid, and July closed at 6.60c.

PORK—Export demand here is moderate and at generally steady prices. Sales of 200 bbls mess. The West was up 5 points, declining 13 points, and closing steady at 3 points under Monday; February closed at $10.02; May sold at $10.17@$10.30, closing at $10.22. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25 @$12; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, in lots, $11.50@$14.50.

BACON was quiet and easier. Short ribs at the West were at $5.10 for February, $5.27@$5.30 for May, closing at $5.27; $5.37@ $5.40 for July, closing at $5.40 asked.

BEEF—Trading is moderate at generally steady prices. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS are dull and weak. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—Trading is slow at steady prices; sale of 15 bxs clear bellies at 6c. City pickled hams, 7¾@8¼c; shoulders, 4½ @4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾@5¾c; 12-lb do, 5½c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are easier at the West; receipts, 65,139 head; same time last year, 68,425 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; active; best grade firm; $3.65@$4.35; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,768 head; opened steady; closed 5@10c lower; $3.50@$4.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,131 head; steady; $3.70@$4.15. Omaha—Receipts, 8,000 head; steady to strong; $3.45@$4.05. Pittsburg firm; $4.10@$4.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; active; strong; $3.65@ $4.05. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.10@$4.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; steady; $3.90@$4.35. Quotations here are 5¼c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5⅝@5¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5⅝@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The melters still keep their supplies off the market, as unwilling to sell at the price which price is the best bid. small lots, special brand, was sold at 4⅜c. For country, demands are moderate at firm prices. Sales of 45,000 lb, in lots, at 4⅜@ 4⅝c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market is up to 7c for city and strong at that, with a better demand from local lard refineries; sales of 150,000 lb city at 7c. Chicago is now 7½c asked. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market; quoted at 8¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were less active and easier, with Europe, with the close barely steady at 0@20 points decline, Havre was quiet at ¼f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ½ pfenning loss. Spot Rio was dull, but firm at 16⅝c for No. 7, and 15¼c for No. 8. Sales 500 mats Kroe at 23¾c, 250 mats Palembang at 21⅝c; 2,100 bags Maricaibo and 600 bags Savanilla on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call—1 P. M.: March, 250 bags at 15.10c, 1,000 bags at 15. 15c; April, 250 bags at 15c; May, 500 bags at 14.90c; September, 500 bags at 14.85c; total, 2,500 bags. Between Call and Close—February, 250 bags at 15.20c; 10c, 250 bags at 15.05c; Ma, 500 bags at 14.90c; 250 bags at 14.85c, 750 bags at 14.80c, 1,000 bags at 14.75c; 750 bags at 14.80c; 150 bags at 14.85c; July, 250 bags at 14.90c; 1,000 bags at 14.80c; 250 bags at 14.90c; 500 bags at 14.85c; September, 500 bags at 14.80c; October, 500 bags at 14.80c; November, 250 bags at 14.70c, 250 bags at 14.65c, 250 bags at 14.60c; December, 250 bags at 14.60c; 500 bags at 14.70c; total, 9,500 bags; total for day, 12,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	@	@ ..
February	15.05@15.20	15.40
March	15.05@15.10	15.75@15.80
April	14.90@14.95	15.45@15.50
May	14.80@14.85	15.30@15.40
June	14.80@14.90	15.00@15.05
July	14.85@14.90	14.75@14.80
August	14.75@14.85	14.40@14.50
September	14.80@14.85	14.30@14.35
October	14.80@14.85	14.00@14.05
November	14.60@14.65	13.80@13.90
December	14.60@14.70	13.70@13.80

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	204,676
Arrivals	....
Total	204,676
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,472
Total stock in New-York to-day	197,204
Total stock in Baltimore	5,554
Arrivals	....
Total	5,554
Deliveries yesterday	674
	4,880
Total stock in New-Orleans	9,832
Arrivals	....
Total	9,832
Deliveries yesterday	643
	9,189
Total stock in other ports	....
	14,069
Total stock in the United States	211,273
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 25	58,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 25	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 25	112,000
	203,000
Total	414,273
Same time 1894	452,047

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 16⅝

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6.. .50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8.. .50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9 .. .90 below No. 7
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6.. .75 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Mandng	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19½@21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20¾	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

COTTON.

Contracts declined 1@2 points, with Liverpool, but reacted on local covering, and closed steady at partly 1 point advance, with a moderate local trade. Port receipts were rather heavy and outside speculation light. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 71 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5 13-16
Middling upland	5 9-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	5.39@5.40	5.42	5.42	500
March	5.42@5.43	5.44	5.41	14,900
April	5.43@5.44	5.45	5.42	10,100
May	5.47@5.48	5.50	5.45	28,200
June	5.49@5.50	5.52	5.48	16,700
July	5.58@5.54	5.55	5.51	3,200
August	5.56@5.57	5.58	5.54	15,700
September	5.61@ ..	5.61	5.60	1,400
October	5.66@5.67	5.67	5.65	1,800
November	5.71@5.72	5.73	5.69	2,100
December	5.75@5.77	5.78	5.73	2,000
January	@....	....	....	....
Total				96,600

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3418	7510	2938	..	..	..
N. Orleans	3615	8484	12178	..	..	..
Mobile	359	2280	85	..	..	..
Savannah	1491	3321	4086	..	..	..
Charleston	867	2355	656	..	..	..
Wilming'n	652	395	407	..	..	..
Norfolk	696	1091	1616	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	1173	..	..	..
New-York	..	1050	1047	..	..	..
Boston	..	1447	2734	..	..	..
Phila.	222	1010	768	..	..	..
West Pt.	879	642	1531	..	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bruns'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pt. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12199	29394	29219	..	..	..
This day last wk.	9262	11390	14906	16901	12931	13993
This day last year.	9332	11849	13620	11871	10171	7886

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very good, and prices ruling firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@15	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test, nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—The business is good for both domestic and foreign, at full prices.

Domestic		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3¼@3¾
Good	4¼@4⅝	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	4⅝@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was more active and quoted steady. Sales, 310 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2 11-16c; 15,950 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3, and 500 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 7-16c. Refined firm and in fair demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge of 10c. granulated (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 3-16@4½
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 9-16@3¾
Windsor A	3 9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3 7-16@3⅝
Phoenix A	3½ @3 11-16
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16
No. 6	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 7	3 5-16@3½
No. 8	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 9	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 10	3 1-16@3⅛
No. 11	3 @3 3-16
No. 12	2 15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2⅞ @....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 3,288 bbls; peas, 17,050 bushels. Exports: Beans, 468 bbls; peas, 972 bbls. Imports, 200 bags beans. Increased supplies of domestic beans and a generally quiet trade on both home and foreign account have checked any further upward tendency to values at present. There are pretty firm reports from the country, however, and it seems probable that the rates now current will be fairly maintained for awhile. For a few days past jobbers have not had to pay over $2.45 for choice State marrow, and exporters could buy at same price easily, if they had any orders. No one is trying to get over $1.85 for fancy Canada pea, and it is intimated that a shade less would be accepted for a round lot. Three or four cars of peas have come in within a day or two, and receivers are accepting $1.95 quite generally for the best. White kidney in small supply and steady, but slow. Not much doing in red kidney, but there is rather a confident holding of fine stock. Scarcely any yellow eye here. Turtle soup entirely neglected. California lima have arrived more freely of late, and it is easy to buy best lots at $2.85. Fair trading in foreign beans and values well sustained. Green peas quiet and easy. We quote for choice quality: Beans—Domestic marrow, per bushel, $2.45; do, medium, $1.85; do, pea, $1.95; do, white kidney, $2.05; do, red kidney, $2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.85@$1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, Lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.65@ $1.80; do, foreign, medium, $1.65@$1.75. Green Peas—Barrels, $1.07½; do, bags, $1@ $1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.15.

BUTTER—A limited business, with receipts showing up quite liberal. Holders of fancy Western creamery still asked 23c, as it was considered doubtful if any substantial increase in trade would follow a cut in price. Lower grades were dull, and generally weak. Held stock met with but little attention. A better offering of new State dairy; fancy brings 20c; old stock inactive and weak.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	@20
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	17 @18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	14 @16
Welsh tubs, extra	19 @20
Welsh tubs, firsts	16 @18
Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @18
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extras	@23
Creamery, firsts, 50 lb tubs	20¼@21¼
Creamery, seconds	18 @19
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Imitation creamery, firsts	15½@17
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @12
Dairy, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9 @11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14 @..
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	11 @12
Factory, fresh, seconds	9½@10
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @9
Rolls, fresh, choice	14 @15
Rolls, fresh, poor to good	8½@12

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Creamery, Fall-made	12 @19
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	13 @15
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	11 @12
Dairies, tubs and firkins, fancy	16 @16½
Dairies, tubs and firkins, firsts	13 @15
Dairies, tubs and firkins, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firkins, fancy	.. @16
Dairy, firkins, firsts	13 @15
Dairy, firkins, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	.. @10
Western—	
Creamery, June, extra	18 @19
Creamery, June, common to extra	10 @17
Factory, firkins	9 @12
Factory, tubs	8 @11

CHEESE—A fair inquiry for full cream, mainly colored, and prices well maintained; under grades ahead on moderate demands. Export demand is mostly for white part skims; colored dull.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼@11½
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10¾
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @8½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	7 @7½
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @6½
State, part skims, common	3 @4
Pennsylvania, skims	1¼@1½
State, full skims	1½@2

EGGS—Light receipts and moderate supplies, with the feeling strong. Held lots have worked down to a very small stock.

State and Pennsylvania	30½@31
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	30 @30½
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	29 @30
Limed	25 @26

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 11,440 pks; exports, 4,183 pks. Not much change in evaporated apples, but trade is quiet and the tone of the market is easy, except for a grade of fruit that can be bought at about 6@6½c. Buyers are not generally talking over 6¾c for prime, but some jobbing business is at 6⅞@7c, and high-grade choice sells at 7¼c, occasionally 7½c. Anything above 8c is now very exceptional for the fanciest quality. Sun-dried apples keep sold up quite closely at fully-sustained prices. Very little call for chops or cores and skins. Raspberries scarce and held very firmly; few jobbing sales above quotation. Cherries are slow and plums are exceedingly dull. California fruits have arrived more freely of late, and, while a fair trade is passing, prices are still rather weak. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 7⅛@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7½c; do, common to good, 5@ 6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5@6c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20@20½c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 3@5½c; blackberries, 5½c; apricots, 6¼@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¼@10c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 8,326 bbls. Dealers bought pretty freely last week at high prices, and have had poor success in selling. They are now holding off, and this week's arrivals have met a very slow market at weaker prices. Grapes are scarce and steady. Cranberries firm. Oranges steady for desirable qualities. We quote: Apples, Greening and Baldwin, per bbl, $3.50@$4; do, Spy, $3.50 @$4; do, Spitz, $4@$8; do, Russet, $2.25@$3; do, red fruit and greenings, seconds, $2.50 @$3. Grapes, Catawba, per basket, 12@20c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.25@$4. Oranges, Havana, per bbl, $3@$5; do, California, per box, $3.25@$3.50; do, Florida, $1@$3; grape fruit, per box, $1@$5; tangerines, $2@$5; mandarins, $2@$3.

GAME—Fancy heavy wild ducks of the best kinds are scarce, and wanted, but there is a liberal supply of light, thin birds and of small common kinds, for which demand is small, at low and irregular prices. We quote: Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair, $1@ $3; do, redhead, $1@$2; mallard, 50@ 90c; do, black, 40@80c; do, ruddy, 40@65c; do, common kinds, 20@30c. English snipe, per dozen, $2@$2.25.

POULTRY — ALIVE — Under increasing supplies, the market has gone down rapidly, and there is a weak, unsettled feeling at the close, especially on weighing stock. Fully 18 carloads more are due this week, and prices may have to go still lower to widen the outlet. We quote: Fowls, 9c; chickens, 8½@9c; old roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 60@95c; geese, per pair, $1@ $1.37; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED —Receipts for week, 8,339 pks. Trade was fair late last week, and the stock of freshkilled poultry cleaned up closely enough to give a fairly firm tone. But a clearance was not effected, and this week the arrivals of Western turkeys and fowls have been sufficient to prevent any improvement, although the tone has been firm on desirable qualities of all kinds, and a little stronger on choice lots of scalded chickens and fowls. Ducks remain very scarce and firm, and prime capons are wanted. We quote, for fresh-killed poultry: Turkeys, hens, 11@11½c; do, young toms, 10c;; do, old toms, 8@8½c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@ 20c; do, Jersey, 12@14c; do, Western, scalded, average prime, 10@11c; do, dry-picked, 10c; fowls, Western, scalded, 10@10½c; do, dry-picked, 9½@10c; ducks, 10@15c; geese, Western, 8@11c; capons, Philadelphia, 15@ 22c; do, Western, 12@18c; squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$4. We quote, for Western, frozen: Turkeys, No. 1, 9@12c; chickens, 10@12c; fowls, 9@10c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts steady, but quiet. We quote: Hand picked, per lb, 3@3½c; Spanish, shelled, 4¾c; Virginia, shelled, No. 1, 3c. Hickory nuts, per bushel, $1@$2. Honey quiet; white clover comb steady at 11@12c per lb. Buckwheat dull at 9c; State extracted, 5@6c; California light amber, 7c. Beeswax steady at 30@31c per lb.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes in large supply and weak, with a very moderate outlet. Onions and cabbages firm.

Cabbage, per 100	$4.00	$12.00
Celery, fancy, Michigan, large, per dozen roots	75@	1.00
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@	65
Onions, white, large, per bbl	4.00@	9.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.25@	2.75
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.50@	3.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.25@	2.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow	2.00@	2.37

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A New Bear Combination Formed to Manipulate Prices.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES HIGHER.

The Treasury Steadily Gaining Gold—Threatened Opposition to Chicago Gas—Reorganizing the Whisky Trust.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The stock market was under pressure throughout the day, a combination of speculative operators having been formed with the view of making a turn on the short side. There was no news of an unfavorable character, and the decline in prices was due almost solely to the manipulation of the new clique. The strength of the foreign exchange market was used as an explanation of the weakness, but it is doubtful if it caused any selling. The Treasury report to-night gives the gold reserve as $77,177,313, but this represents conditions of last Saturday. On Monday $4,300,000 gold was received at the Sub-Treasury, and to-day $1,680,000 more went in, of which latter amount $1,550,000 was deposited by the syndicate and legal tenders taken against it. The actual gold reserve to-night is therefore $83,157,313.

The principal pressure was against Northwestern, Louisville and Nashville, and Missouri Pacific. The first named scored a net loss of a point, and closed at its lowest, 88¼. St. Paul moved with ⅜ of a point all day, and closed ⅛ down. Louisville showed marked resistance, and at the close was only ⅜ down. Missouri Pacific lost ¾. New-York Central was also heavy, closing at 98, a point down, while Northern Pacific preferred declined 1⅝.

In the industrial group Sugar and Chicago Gas were the active specialties. Sugar closed at 90⅝, a loss of ⅞, and Chicago Gas at 70⅞, a decline of 1¼ points. The weakness in gas was due to threatened opposition in Chicago, the Aldermen of that city having granted a franchise to a new company last night. This action is generally regarded as "a strike." Distilling and Cattle Feeding was firm in the face of the general weakness, and closed unchanged. There were all kinds of guesses as to the nature of the coming plan of reorganization, but nothing definite will be known about it before next Saturday, if then. It seems to be conceded, however, that there will be a small assessment on the stock, and that the stockholders will get value for all that they may be asked to contribute.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was very dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 8¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $93,983,314, and balances $5,891,749. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $226,376.

In London call money was 1¼@1½ per cent., short and three months' bills 1½ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅜@4.89 for demand, $4.89¼@4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 9-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 75@100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼@¾ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 17½c. Boston—10@15c discount. Chicago—20c premium. St. Louis—85c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60⅝ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½.

In London bar silver sold at 27 11-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,703,938, and the imports for the same period, $3,544,730. The net exports, therefore, have been $23,159,208.

THE LONDON MARKET.

A nerican railway securities were irregular, but generally a fraction higher in the London market. Canadian Pacific recovered 2 per cent. of yesterday's decline, selling at 44⅞. Other changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅜, to 56⅞; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 9⅛; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16⅜, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14⅜. Declined—Lake Shore, ⅛, to 130½. Erie sold at 8⅞, Atchison at 4⅛, Reading at 5, Louisville and Nashville at 52⅜, Northern Pacific preferred at 15⅝, Wabash preferred at 13¼, and Illinois Central at 88. British consols were steady at 104 7-16 for money and 104¼ for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £7,000. Money, 1 per cent. Paris advices quote exchange on London at 25f 24½c for checks.

BERLIN—Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	⅛
Canadian Pacific	1
Chicago & Northwest. pf.	2½
United States Cordage, gtd.	2
	¾

DECLINED.

American Express	1
American Sugar Ref.	⅞
Chicago Gas	⅞
Chicago & Northwest	1¼
Missouri Pacific	1
New-York Central	¾
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf.	2
Norfolk & Western pf.	⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	1⅜
St. Paul & Omaha	⅝
Union Pacific	⅝
United States Leather pf.	¾

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Middlesex Banking Company will pay upon presentation at its office in Middletown, Conn., March 1, the debentures of Series 19, maturing Sept. 1, 1895. There will also be paid, at the same time and place, the debentures of Series 12, maturing March 1, 1895, and such of the debentures of the series maturing Jan. 1, Feb. 1, June 1, July 1, and Aug. 1, 1895, as have not yet been presented for payment.

—The Mobile and Ohio general mortgage coupons, due March 1, will be paid at the Gallatin National Bank.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange:

25 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, at 181.

25 shares Broadway Insurance Company, $25 each, at 121½.

100 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, at 156¼.

5½ shares Southern National Bank, $100 each, at 154½.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	144	144	144	144	143	145	170
American Cotton Oil	19¼	20⅜	19¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜	1,000
American Cotton Oil pf.	63	63	63	63	63½	64	100
American Express	109	110	109	110	109	112	305
*American Sugar Refining	91½	91⅝	90½	90⅝	90⅝	90¾	27,400
*American Sugar Refining pf.	92	92	92	92	91	92	434
American Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	90¼	92½	100
American Tobacco	87¾	88	86¾	87½	87½	87⅝	4,330
American Tobacco pf.	104	104	104	104	102½	105½	160
Baltimore & Ohio	61½	61¾	61½	61½	60	62	10
*Bay State Gas	16	16	16	16	15¾	16	100
Canada Southern	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	49	50
Canadian Pacific	43½	43¾	43¼	43⅝	42¾	43¾	500
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	16⅜	16¾	215
Chicago Gas	71⅜	71⅜	70½	70⅝	70⅜	70⅞	24,330
Chicago & Northwestern	89¼	89⅜	88¾	88¾	88⅛	88⅜	13,480
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	139	139	139	139	138½		74
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70	70½	69⅜	70	70	70½	3,475
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	36	36½	650
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55¼	55¼	54⅞	55	54⅞	55	5,910
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62⅜	62⅜	61⅞	62	61⅞	62	3,901
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19	19	19	19	18⅞	19⅛	100
Consolidated Coal	31	31	30	30	30	32	500
Delaware & Hudson	127¼	127¼	126¾	127¼	126¾	127	74
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158	158	158	158	157¾	158½	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10,715
General Electric	28⅜	29	28¾	28¾	28¾	29	953
Laclede Gas	41⅞	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	41	45	100
Lake Erie & Western	26½	26½	26	26	26	26¼	400
Lake Erie & Western pf.	71	71	70¾	70¾	70½	71	555
Lake Shore	136½	137	136½	137	136¾	137	700
Long Island Traction	8	8	8	8	8	8⅝	450
Louisville & Nashville	51	51⅞	50⅝	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞	5,030
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	21¾	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21½	320
Manhattan Consolidated	107½	108	107⅛	108	107½	108½	400
Missouri Pacific	20	20	19¼	19½	19⅜	19⅝	4,506
*National Lead Company	26½	27⅛	26½	27⅛	27⅛	27¾	1,350
*National Lead Company pf.	82	82	82	82	82	83	25
National Linseed Oil	20	20	20	20	19⅜	20	600
New-Jersey Central	82	82¼	81⅝	82⅜	82	82¼	4,800
New-York Central	98¾	98¾	97⅜	98	97⅝	98	5,241
New-York & N. E., all jn. pd.	29½	29½	29½	29½	29⅜	30	900
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	12	12	12	12	12	13	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	25	25	25	25	23	25	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	8½	8½	8⅜	8¾	8⅜	8¼	1,250
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	17	17	16	16	16	16¼	200
New-York, Sus. & Western	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½	13	175
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	37½	37½	34	36½	36¼	36½	1,135
Norfolk & Western pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞	11	11½	100
North American	3	3	3	3	3¼	3¾	100
Northern Pacific	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¼	3¾	100
Northern Pacific pf.	15⅛	15⅛	13¾	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	4,005
Ontario & Western	16	16	16	16	15⅞	16⅛	100
Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	21½	22½	73
Peoria & Eastern	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼	2	3½	135
Philadelphia & Reading	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	400
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	116	116	116	116	114½	116	30
St. Paul & Omaha	30½	30½	30¾	30¾	30	30¾	200
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17½	17½	18	300
Southern Railway	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	420
Southern Railway pf.	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	32	533
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14½	14½	13⅝	14	14	14½	400
Toledo & Ohio Central	45	45	45	45	40	50	50
Union Pacific	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	9	157
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	3	3½	50
United States Cordage	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	3	135
United States Cordage pf.	8½	8½	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	2,783
United States Cordage gtd.	18	18½	18	18	17½	18	2,345
United States Express	42	42	42	42	40	43	727
United States Rubber	40	40	39¾	39¾	39¾	40¼	675
United States Rubber pf.	94	94	93½	93½	93½	94½	55
*United States Leather	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	200
*United States Leather pf.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼	61	61¾	530
Wabash pf.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13	300
Western Union Telegraph	87¾	87⅞	87½	87½	87½	88	1,530
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¼	9¼	9	9	8⅞	9½	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	33	36½	150
Total sales							145,017
*Unlisted.							

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 7s 5,000	130½	Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 5,000
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 7,000	110½	Duluth & Man 1st 13,000
Atch, Top & S F 4s 11,000	64½	Trust Receipts Stamped 1,000
Brooklyn City 1st 5,000	111	East Tenn, Va & Ga Div 5s 2,000
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 1,000	105	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 5,000
Can South 1st Gtd 4,000	110½	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 5,000
Cent of N J G M 5s 10,000	111⅜	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 14,000
Registered 10,000	110⅞	Erie 2d Mortgage 2,000
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000	106	Erie 1st Con Gold 7s 3,000
1,000	106	Erie Reorg 1st Lien 9,000
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 4,000	73½	Erie 2d Mortgage 2,000
4,000	73	Erie 1st Con Gold 7s 3,000
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 9,000	91⅞	Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 7,000
10,000	92	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 3,000
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000	87¼	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 1,000
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 5,000	118½	Kan Pac 6s, 1896 1,000
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 10,000	102¼	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000
Chicago & Erie 1st 1,000	83¾	Long Island G M 4s 6,000
Chi G L & C Co 1st 10,000	94⅜	Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s 4,000
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 22,000	30½	Louis & Nashville N O & Mob 1st 3,000
Chi & Northwestern Cons 7s 4,000	140½	L, N A & Chi G M 1,000
1,000	140½	Manhat Ry Con 4s 2,000
Coupon Gold 7s 3,000	122	Met Elevated 2d 1,000
25-Year Deb 5s 2,000	121⅝	Met Elevated 2d 1,000
Chi & N W S F 5s 5,000	107¼	Mich Cent Con 7s 2,000
2,000	110	Mil & N 1st, 1913 Consolidated 11,000
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 1,000	90¼	Mil & St Paul 1st South Minn Div 1,000
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000	101⅜	Mil & St P 7s, Gold 4,000
C, St P, M & O Cons 5,000	124	Mil & St Paul 8s, 1st 1,000
15,000	125	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 2,000
Col, H V & Tol 5s 7,000	88¾	Mo, Kan & Tex Int 4s 10,000
1,000	88⅝	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 4s 45,000
Den & Rio Grande 1st 2,000	115	3,000
		Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 6,000
		Mo, Kan & East 1st 3,000
		N Y Cent 1st Reg 5,000
		N Y Elevated 1st 2,000
		8,000
		5,000
		2,000
		N Y & N E 1st 7s 3,000
		N Y & N J Tel 5s 10,000
		N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 6,000
		N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s 1,000
		5,000
		Nor & W 100-Yr 5s 10,000
		Nor Pac 1st Reg 5,000
		Nor Pac 3d Coup 12,000
		5,000
		Nor Pac Cons 5s 10,000
		20,000
		Trust Co Certs 10,000
		5,000
		Nor Pac & Mon 1st 14,000
		5,000
		Nor Ry of Cal 5s 10,000
		Ohio Southern 1st 5,000
		Ohio South G M 4s 3,000
		Ore Rail & Nav 1st 1,000
		Oregon Short Line 6s 3,000
		20,000
		People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 5,000
		P, C, C & St L 4½s Series A 1,000
		9,000
		Pitts & West 1st 4s 9,000
		St L & Iron Mount Arkansas Branch 1st 8,000
		St Louis S W 2d Inc 5,000
		3,000
		1,000
		4,000
		5,000
		5,000
		5,000
		Rich & Danville 6s 5,000
		St Louis S W 1st 11,000
		4,000
		St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s 1,000
		Con 6s Reduc to 4½s 2,000
		Minneapolis Un 6s 3,000
		St P & Sioux City 1st 5,000
		Scioto Val & N E 4s 5,000
		South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 10,000
		Southern Ry 1st 5s 10,000
		5,000
		Texas & Pac 1st 5s 5,000
		Texas & Pac 2d Inc 2,000
		2,000
		4,000
		Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Co Certs 1,000
		Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 1,000
		Tol, St L & K C 1st 2,000
		Trust Receipts 1,000
		Ulster & Del 1st 5s 2,000
		Union Elev 1st 6s 1,000
		1,000
		Union Pac 6s, 1897 2,000
		Union Pac 1st, 1898 4,000
		7,000
		Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 20,000
		U S Cordage Co 1st 1,000
		1,000
		3,000
		Wabash 1st 5s 1,000
		3,000
		West Shore Gtd 4s 9,000
		Registered 10,000
		W N Y & Penn 1st 5,000
		Wheeling & L E 1st 1,000
		Wheeling Div 3,000
Total sales		$802,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	168	
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	38
American Coal	85	
American District Telegraph		41
Atchison, Topka & S. F.	3¾	4⅛
Atchison & Pacific	3¾	4
B. & O. S. W. pf., new		¾
Baltimore & Southern Illinois pf.	135	5
Boston Air Line pf.	103	
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	44	48
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	20	40
Burlington, C. R. & N.	47	59
Cedar F. & M.		
Central Pacific	4¾	5½
Chicago & Alton	12¾	13¾
Chicago & Alton pf.	146	
Chicago & E. Ill.	130	175
Chicago & E. Ill. pf.	50	53
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	117¼	118½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	154	
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5	7
Col. Fuel & I.		24
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	55	70
Col. & H. Coal	3½	4½
Col., H. V & T. pf.	10	61
Commercial Cable	130	
Consolidated Gas Company	131	132½
Denver & Rio Grande	10½	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	34½	35
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	25	
*D., S. S. & A.	2½	3½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	96	99
Evansville & Terre Haute	29	35
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf.		45
Great Northern pf.	100	103
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	⅜	⅝
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	¾	1
Homestake	18	1½
Illinois Central	85½	87½
Iowa Central	6	6¾
Iowa Central pf.	19	22
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & Des Moines	13	4
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.		
Laclede Gas pf.	82	84
L., N. A. & C.	6½	7
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	115
Manhattan Beach	106	
Maryland Coal pf.	1½	3
Mexican Telegraph	50	70
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	170½	190
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	25½	28
Minnesota Iron	44	48
Mo., K. & T.		40
Mo., K. & T. pf.	14½	14⅝
Mobile & Ohio	21½	22¼
National Starch	14	15½
National Starch 1st pf.	¾	7
National Starch 2d pf.	35	
New Central C.	15	20
N. Y. & N. H.	5	8
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	194½	196
New-Jersey & New-York		60
Norfolk Southern	1¼	5
Norfolk & Western	60	
Ontario Mining	2⅜	2½
Oregon R. & N.	10	12½
Pennsylvania Coal	17	21
Pitts. & Western pf.	310	
P., C. C. & St. L.	28	30½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	15½	16¼
P., F. W. & C.	45	47
P., F. W. & C. sp.	156	
Pullman Palace Car Co.	150	
Quicksilver pf.	15½	15½
Rensselaer & Saratoga	15	16½
St. Louis Southwestern	180	185
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	4⅝	5
St. J. & G. I.	9⅝	10
St. P. & Duluth	⅞	1½
St. P. & Duluth pf.	20	25
St. P. & Omaha pf.	85	100
St. P., M. & M.		109
Silver bullion certificates	105	108
Southern Cotton Oil	60⅝	
Texas Pacific		5½
Tol. & O. C. pf.	8⅝	9
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	70½	80
Utica & B. R.	1	
Wabash	150	1½
Wells-Fargo Express	5½	6
Wisconsin Central	102	107
	2½	3

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar R.	91½	91½	90⅝	90⅝	12,134
Am. Tobacco	87⅞	88	86⅝	86⅞	1,100
Chicago Gas	72	72	70¾	71	16,120
Ch., R. I. & P.	62⅛	62⅛	61⅞	62	630
Ch., B. & Q.	70⅛	70⅛	69⅞	70	1,220
Chi. & North.	89⅝	89⅝	88½	88½	5,780
Cent. of N. J.	81⅞	82⅜	81⅝	82⅛	1,210
Gen. Electric	28⅜	29	28¾	28¾	2,950
Louis. & Nash	51⅞	51¼	50⅝	51	210
Manhattan	108	108	107⅞	108	3,430
Total sales					100

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mo. Pac.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	1,080
National L.	27	27⅜	27	27¼	40
N. Y. Central	98	98¼	97⅞	98⅛	140
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8½	8½	8½	8½	20
N. Y. & N. E.	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	140
North. Pac. pf.	15	15	13⅝	13⅝	1,380
Southern R. pf.	32	32	32	32	10
U. S. Cord.	5½	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	1,160
U. S. C. pf.	9½	9⅝	9	9⅜	180
U. S. C. gtd.	18½	18½	18½	18½	50
U. S. L. pf.	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	50
West. Union.	87½	87¾	87½	87⅞	950
Total sales					54,074

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., Top. & S. F. 4s	64½	64½	64¼	64½	$5,000
B.C.R.&N. 1st	105	105	105	105	2,000
Can. S. 1st	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	2,000
C. & O. 4½s	73½	73¾	73½	73½	4,000
Hock. V. 5s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	3,000
Laclede G. 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	2,000
Total sales					$45,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
M., K. & T 1st	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	5,000
Rock I 5s c.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	5,000
St. L. S'w'n 2d	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	7,000
Texas P. 1st.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	3,000
Texas P. 2d.	23	23	23	23	5,000
Union El. 1st.	87½	87½	87½	87½	2,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chollar	.55	.55	.55	.55	200
Total sales					$45,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., C. & Va.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	53⅝	54⅞	53¼	54¼	690,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb.	95	100
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155	157
American Bank Note	40½	43½
American Grocery 1st pf.	90	98
American Typefounders'	28	38
American Typefounders' pf.	19	22
†Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1895	104	
Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	10	
Barney & Smith Car common	15	18
Barney & Smith pf. stock	87½	91½
Beckton Construction pf.	101	103
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	65	70
Broadway & Seventh Ave.	118	121
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	
Brooklyn Elevated	12	14
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	65	68
Brooklyn City Railroad	156	157½
Brooklyn Gas Company	124½	130½
Brooklyn Traction	9¾	10½
B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103⅜	104
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	103
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65½	68
Celluloid Company stock	156	157½
Central & South Am. Tel.	117½	120½
Central Cross-Town	114	
Central National Bank	170	
Cent. Park, North & East River	163½	121
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	67
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock		2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds		
Cleveland & Canton equip bonds	45	49
Columbus Street Railway stock	21	
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	46	48
Commercial Cable Co. stock		½
Consol. Electric Light 1st	135	
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	90	
Continental Trust	67	70
Cramp Shipyard stock	162	167
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	88	92
Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat.	93	95
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	162	166
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	107	110
Eighth Avenue	178½	180½
†Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd.	310	
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	605	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	
Fourth National Bank	180	184
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	58	61
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	320	59½
Gallatin National Bank	308	320
Garfield National Bank	450	
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	106	
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	105	110
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	
Holland Trust stock	353	360
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	70	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	90	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	8	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	35	40
Hudson River Telephone Co.	40	
Indianapolis Gas stock	135	137
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	102¾	
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74	77
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	
International Ocean Telegraph	106	
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	60
†Journeay & Burnham	90	46
Journeay & Burnham pf.	90	95
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
Kings County Elevated	3	
Knickerbocker Trust Company	155	165
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	84¾	
Layayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85½	87
Long Island Traction	7¾	8¼
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	
Lorillard pf.	118	120
Mutual Gas, New-York	151	155
Manhattan Trust Company	118	124
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	
Madison Square Garden 1st	70	
Madison Square Garden 2d	70	
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	
Mechanics' National Bank stock	180	
Mich. Peninsular Car Co. pf.	48	
Mich. Peninsular Car Co. com.	10½	
Mich. Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	86	
National Bank of Commerce	180	185
National Park Bank	280	290
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	67	
National Wall Paper Co. pf.	86	
Nat. Union Bank	185	195
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,900,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,

Bankers.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS

OF THE

Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, of Counsel.

Oregon Short Line

and

Utah Northern Railway Co.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST

5 PER CENT. BONDS.

The committee hereby announces that the time having expired within which bonds may be deposited without penalty, it will at the present receive deposits upon payment of a penalty of $5, a bond which will later be increased to $10.

The committee, in conjunction with the Amsterdam committee, now represents more than six millions of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Bonds may be deposited with the American Loan and Trust Company in Boston, or the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company in New-York.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.)

GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL RAILROAD CO.

At the instance of the holders of a large amount of the securities of the above company, we have been asked to form a plan to unite the security-holders to protect their interests. You are requested to send your names, addresses, and amount of your holdings to the undersigned. A meeting of the security-holders will be held at any early date, of which due notice will be given.

ROLSTON & BASS,
20 BROAD STREET.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,
CHICAGO,
Having been appointed fiscal agents
for

LEE COUNTY, IOWA,

will redeem at their offices, Chicago, Ill., the 6 per cent. bonds of said County, maturing March 1, 1895.

Holders of said bonds may present same for collection at

N. W. HARRIS & CO., { 15 Wall St., N. Y., or 70 State St., Boston.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY DENVER EXTENSION BONDS.

In connection with the proceedings now pending and looking to the payment of the past due interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, representing foreign and domestic holders, request bondholders to send their names, addresses, and holdings to them, so that concerted action may be had for the protection of those interested.

J. D. PROBST & CO., 50 Exchange Place.
H. L. THORNELL,
Care U. S. Trust Co., 45 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

$4,000,000
CHICAGO DRAINAGE
4½% Bonds.

ISSUED BY THE
SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO,
DATED FEB. 1, 1895.
Coupon Bonds Denomination $1,000.
Principal may be registered if desired.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 1ST AND JULY 1ST.
AVERAGE MATURITY, 10½ YEARS.

THE SANITARY DISTRICT of Chicago is a distinct Municipal Corporation, created by an Act of the Illinois Legislature, for Sanitary Purposes.

THESE BONDS are a direct lien on all the property in the Chicago Sanitary District, which covers an area of 185 square miles, taking in practically the whole of the **CITY OF CHICAGO** with forty-three square miles of Cook County outside of the city limits.

A DIRECT TAX upon all the property within the District is levied and collected in the same manner as State and County taxes, to secure the payment of principal and interest when due.

Financial Statement.

The following figures are furnished by the officials of the Sanitary District:

ACTUAL VALUE OF PROPERTY (ESTIMATED)	$2,500,000,000
ASSESSED VALUATION (ASSESSED ABOUT ONE-TENTH OF ACTUAL VALUE)	244,253,105
TOTAL DEBT (THIS ISSUE INCLUDED)	11,650,000
POPULATION	1,750,000

The debt per capita of the following cities is approximately as follows: (The figures for Chicago include the City, County, and Sanitary District indebtedness.)

CHICAGO.....$20 NEW-YORK .$60
PHILADELPHIA. 22 CINCINNATI.. 65
ST. LOUIS..... 40 BOSTON..... 65

THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT of debt of the Chicago Sanitary District is 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation.

It has a LARGER POPULATION than any county in the United States, with the single exception of New-York County.

The SUPREME COURT of the State of Illinois has affirmed the legality and validity of the bonds.

THE LEGALITY of this issue has been affirmed by the eminent law firm of HORNBLOWER, BYRNE & TAYLOR, a copy of whose opinion may be had at our office.

HAVING DISPOSED OF HALF OF THESE BONDS, SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE REMAINING $2,000,000, CONSISTING OF $100,000 EACH OF THE DIFFERENT MATURITIES, AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Jan. 1, 1896..101	Jan. 1, 1906..103½
Jan. 1, 1897..101½	Jan. 1, 1907..103¾
Jan. 1, 1898..101½	Jan. 1, 1908..104
Jan. 1, 1899..101¾	Jan. 1, 1909..104¼
Jan. 1, 1900..102	Jan. 1, 1910..104½
Jan. 1, 1901..102¼	Jan. 1, 1911..104⅝
Jan. 1, 1902..102½	Jan. 1, 1912..104⅞
Jan. 1, 1903..102¾	Jan. 1, 1913..105
Jan. 1, 1904..103	Jan. 1, 1914..105¼
Jan. 1, 1905..103¼	Jan. 1, 1915..105⅝

Accrued interest to be added to all prices quoted.

AT WHICH PRICES FOR THE AVERAGE MATURITY THEY NET INVESTORS ABOUT **4-10 PER CENT.**

Subscription lists will be opened simultaneously at the banking offices of the undersigned, at 10:30 A. M., on **TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th,** and the subscription lists will be closed on **WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th,** at 3 P. M., or earlier if so decided. The right is reserved to reject any subscription or to allot a smaller amount than that applied for.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

Dividends.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

A DIVIDEND UPON THE PREFERENCE STOCK of this company for the half year ended Dec. 31, 1894, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid at the company's London office, Queen Victoria St., E. C., on Monday, April 1 next, to stockholders of record on that date. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Thursday, March 7, and will be reopened on Thursday, April 4, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Montreal, Feb. 23, 1895. Secretary.

PREPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY WILL PAY, upon presentation at their office in Middletown, Conn., March 1, the DEBENTURES of Series 19, MATURING SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1895.

ALSO, at the same time and place, the Debentures of Series 12, maturing March 1st, 1895, and such of the Debentures of the series maturing January 1st, February 1st, June 1st, July 1st, and August 1st, 1895, as have not yet been presented for payment.

New-York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
Will pay the coupons of the
Evansville, Rockport & Eastern R.R. Co., due Jan. 1, 1895, on presentation.
COUPONS PAYABLE MARCH 1, 1895.
Globe Street Railway Company.
City of Dallas, Texas, 8 per cent., Funding Bonds.
St. Paul, Minn., Gaslight Company.
Charlotte Harbor Phosphate Co.
Allentown & Lehigh Valley Traction Co.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The interest due March 1, 1895, on the undermentioned bonds will be paid, on presentation, on and after that date, as follows:

Richmond and Danville R. R. Equipment Sinking Fund 5 per cent. Bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York City, and in London, England, at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co.

Virginia Midland Railway Company Serial Bonds at the Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Baltimore, Md. H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
80 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.
A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY,
No. 26-28 Ferry St., New-York.
Feb. 26, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) Per Share on its Preferred Stock, payable March 12, 1895.
The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed March 5 at 3 P. M. and re-opened March 13, 1895. JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Co.
Coupons due March 1, 1895, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., 54 Wall St., New-York. Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Feb. 27, 1895.
The coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, maturing March 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.
CHARLES G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office.
Mobile, Ala., February 23, 1895.
Coupon No. 13, due March 1, 1895, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this company, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York, on and after that date. HY. TACON, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONG Island Traction Co.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Long Island Traction Co. will be held at the offices of the company, 168 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 5, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, February 21st, and will open Wednesday, March 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. A. H. BOGARDUS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER Bank of the City of New-York, Feb. 26, 1895.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, Mr. John I. Cole was appointed Assistant Cashier of this bank.
W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
New-York, Feb. 27, 1895.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, for the election of seven Directors to hold office for three years in place of those whose terms will expire and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar St., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Polls open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will close March 2 and reopen March 15.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
25 shares Empire State Bank.
40 shares Old Dominion Steamship Co.
(By order of Administrator.)
250 shares Dives Pelican Mining Co. prefd.
750 shares Dives Pelican Mining Co. common.
(By order of Trustees.)
10 shares Continental Insurance Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
3 shares Central National Bank.
10 shares N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
$15,000 Bucyrus Steam Shovel and Dredge Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Sept., 1894, coupons on.
$1,000 N. Y. and Erie R. R. 2d Extended 5 p. c. Gold Bd. 1919, indorsed.
50 shares Second National Bk. of Cortland, N. Y.
50 shares Cortland Water Works Co.
35 shares Home Insurance Co.
41 shares Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.
5 shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
100 shares Central Gas Light Co., N. Y.
33 shares Knickerbocker Trust Co.
100 shares Matteawan Man'f'g Co.
100 shares Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
21 shares Shoe and Leather Nat. Bank, (assessment not paid.)
28 shares Shoe and Leather National Bank, (assessment not paid.)
50 shares Weber Piano Co. common.
2,265 shares Pneumatic Steering Gear and Man'f'g Co.
122 shares Pennsylvania Coal Co.
66 shares Second Avenue R. R. Co.
$5,000 Atchison & Pike's Peak R. R. & Tel. Line 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1895, May, 1894, coupons on.
25 shares Washington Trust Co.
200 shares Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. Prefd. (5½ p. c., Guar. by Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R.)

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL OF LIQUOR MEN

The Board of Excise Making an Inquiry Among Its Subordinates.

A system of blackmail is said to have existed among employes of the Excise Board, and steps have been taken to discover the offenders and to make examples of such as may be proved to be guilty of irregularities.

President Murray of the newly-constituted board said yesterday: "Information has just reached me that clerks and subordinates in the employ of this board have accepted bribes from saloon keepers whose licenses have been reissued. The board has already taken steps to ferret this matter to its source, and will make an example of these men if we find them out."

Under a rule of the board no new licenses can be issued until the old one has been turned in. A "transfer" license was therefore necessary, and it is alleged that applicants for these have been systematically blackmailed. It is also said that Inspectors and others have demanded money before a favorable report and action could be had.

Morris Tekulsky sent a floral horseshoe to the board yesterday morning. Forget-me-nots predominated in the flowery tribute, and there were some persons unkind enough to observe that Mr. Tekulsky's florist had builded well. The horseshoe bore this strange device:

"Honesty and Justice Rewarded."

The legend was too obscure for the Commissioners. Whether it meant that the horseshoe was to be considered as a reward of merit from an appreciative member of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association or whether it meant something else had not been decided last night.

At its meeting yesterday afternoon, the board accepted the resignation of Judge Edward Brown as counsel to the board.

Alfred R. Page was appointed in his place. Mr. Page is a Brookfield Republican, and has an office at 147 Nassau Street. He lives at 252 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and is prominent in politics in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District.

ELECTRICITY ON THE CANALS

Experimental Work to be Begun Early in the Spring.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Frank W. Hawley, the fancy cattle breeder of Monroe, who is also largely interested in the development of electricity at Niagara Falls, watched the deliberations of the Senate today. He came up from New-York this morning in company with Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and Louis Duryea of Glen Cove. After an interview with the Governor, Mr. Hawley paid his respects to Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, which gave rise to the report that work was to begin in the near future looking to the introduction of electricity as a motive power upon the canals of the State.

"Work will be commenced," said Mr. Hawley. "early in the Spring to test the value of various devices submitted for the movement of canal traffic on the great waterways of New-York. Next season will be devoted to experimental work almost entirely in this direction."

As to the plans submitted he was silent.

John J. Cole Assistant Cashier.

John J. Cole was appointed assistant cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank yesterday. The appointment was in the line of the policy which has been pursued lately with excellent results, of strengthening the management of the bank.

Mr. Cole is taken for this place from the staff of the National Bank Examiner, to whom he has been chief assistant for two years. Prior to making this change, he was employed for eleven years by the Fifth Avenue Bank. His experience has thus not only informed him in regard to banking methods, but it has given him wide and valuable acquaintance among bankers and business men. The appointment was highly commended in the financial district.

Equitable Life Company's Statement.

The thirty-fifth annual statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Company covers its business for the year ended Dec. 31, 1894. The total assets are $185,044,310.06, the principal items being: Bonds and mortgages, $26,342,841.16; local real estate, $24,322,723.46; outside real estate, $15,090,524.81; United States, State, and city bonds and stocks and other investments, $107,619,636.52.

The liabilities are: Reserve on all existing policies on a 4 per cent. standard, and all other liabilities, $147,564,507.21; undivided surplus on a 4 per cent. standard, $37,479,802.85.

The dividends will be declared on the basis of a 4 per cent. standard. The income was $43,669,726.51, of which premiums were $36,038,931.09, and interest, rents, and dividends $7,630,795.42. There was paid to policy holders $19,473,352.97 in death claims, endowments, annuities, tontines, and dividends. The expenses were $7,963,130.96. The outstanding assurance on Dec. 31, 1894, was $913,556,733. The new business in 1894 was $217,115,988.

Insurance to the amount of $39,436,748 was declined during the year. The business of the Equitable Society is conducted on the mutual, all-cash plan. No notes are held for the first year or renewal premiums. In the statement of outstanding assurance the installment policies issued during 1894 and before have been reduced to their commuted value.

The Need Recognised.

From The Elmira Advertiser, (Rep.)

The New-York Times recommends the organization of sound-money clubs all over the country. Good idea.

MAYOR STRONG RELIEVED

Besieging Army of Office Seekers Moves Away from His Door.

MILHOLLAND'S FRIENDS ARE BUSY

They Want Him for Dock Commissioner—James R. Sheffield and Austin Ford Mentioned for Fire Commissioners.

Mayor Strong was not besieged by so many office seekers yesterday as he was Monday, but there were plenty of men among his callers who were in search of jobs. There was not the crush and rush of Monday at the doors of his office, but at times there were 200 or 300 men in the corridors who were seeking places either for themselves or their friends.

When asked yesterday afternoon if he was going to make any appointments, the Mayor said:

"No, there will be no more appointments for the present," and then he added, with a smile and a reference, probably to nothing at all: "Wait till the clouds roll by."

The Mayor has an enormous mail every day, and he spends an hour in the morning and another hour before leaving his office in the afternoon looking it over and indicating answers to Secretary Job E. Hedges, whose place was taken yesterday by Confidential Clerk Blon L. Burrows, Mr. Hedges being in Albany.

There is one class of correspondents who might just as well stop bothering themselves writing to the Mayor, and thereby save their own time. They are the anonymous letter writers, and they write to the Mayor on all kinds of subjects. No attention whatever is paid to such letters. They go right into the waste basket, most of them without being read. The Mayor finds that some days about a quarter of his big mail is made up of these anonymous letters. He thinks that those who send letters to him should not only sign their names, but should also give their addresses.

A delegation of John E. Milholland's friends, headed by Gen. O. H. Le Grange, William F. Daly, and Chester H. Southworth, called on the Mayor yesterday to urge the appointment of Mr. Milholland as a Dock Commissioner. They had an interview with the Mayor in his inner office. When they came out they all seemed to be in good humor, but one of the visitors said that the Mayor had not committed himself upon the subject.

It is almost certain that the Fire Commissioners will be appointed before the end of this week, and that no other appointments of importance will be made during the week. It is also almost certain that there will be a clean sweep in the Fire Department, and that Commissioner S. Howland Robbins, as well as the two other Commissioners, will give place to a new man. Ex-Assemblyman James R. Sheffield is understood to be slated for one of the Fire Commissionerships. He was quoted as saying in Albany yesterday that the place had been offered to him by the Mayor, and that he had also been asked to be the city's representative in Albany. This must mean that he had a chance to accept the place now held by Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy. Mr. Sheffield is also quoted as saying that he had declined the latter place, and that he thought he would aid the Mayor best as Fire Commissioner. When Mayor Strong was asked about the matter he did not contradict Mr. Sheffield.

Austin E. Ford, a relative of Patrick Ford of The Irish World, is also thought likely to be made a Fire Commissioner. Thomas L. Hamilton of the Thirteenth Assembly District and Dr. W. H. Burns of the Sixteenth District are also spoken of in this connection.

William H. Bellamy's friends are pushing him for Tax Commissioner.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District sent a set of resolutions to the Mayor, indorsing his appointment of Mr. Brookfield as Commissioner of Public Works, and the latter's appointment of Gen. Collis as deputy. The election district seemed to be fearful that Gen. Collis might be asked to resign for "it trusts that the machinations of Mr. Platt will have no influence with the Mayor in affecting his tenure of office." There is no indication that they need worry on this point.

EX-GOV. PRESCOTT OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE

A Man Who Did His Work Well in the Narrow Field He Chose.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Benjamin F. Prescott will be greatly missed in the circle in which he moved for so many years. He was one of the genial, hearty sort of men who take the good the gods give and do not waste their happiness in regrets that they do not send more. A lawyer who was not compelled to practice; a newspaper man, and a good one, for a few years only; a politician, more successful than most, but not always admitted to the inner secrets of his party's councils; the genial ex-Governor was content, or seemed to be, to go quietly on his pleasant rounds, managing the farm, gathering up portraits of New-Hampshire's sons for the State House and facts relating to their deeds for the Historical Society. He took especial pride, and with reason, in his part as President of the Bennington Battle Monument Association, and the successful completion of that important memorial.

He appeared to have no desire for great wealth, and was content with a competence. A plain everyday man, he did not fret about social distinctions, and enjoyed himself in his own hearty, vigorous fashion as the years went by. His public career was honorable, as his private life had been without reproach. As Secretary of State, as Governor, and as Railroad Commissioner, he discharged his duties faithfully, impartially, and with ability. There are not many men in the State who will be known in so many varying lights and shades. To some he was the politician and stanch partisan; to others he was a good fellow and a story teller, while to a few he was the studious investigator of ancient records, the patient collector of facts that had otherwise been well-nigh or perhaps wholly lost, a storehouse of the early history of his native State.

He will be missed in this latter field, to which his tastes led him, and his tastes alone, for he had no ambition to shine as a historian. He was content to find the clue for others and to discover the materials that some one might need who should come after him. As a result of his unassuming industry, the State has a remarkable collection of portraits at its capitol, and the Historical Soicety, has many an important paper, manuscript, or pamphlet which it might never have obtained but for him. It is to be regretted that he might not have lived to enjoy the peace and comfort of ripening years, and his death is a loss to the State which he loved and had served, but he had an honorable record and had rounded out a useful and well-spent life.

Bad Results of a Surveyor's Error.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Philadelphia conveyancers have a reputation for care and skill that is well deserved. But with it all they get badly fooled sometimes. Said a lawyer the other day: "I dug up an error in a title not long ago that was over twenty-one years old and which blocked a sale for a long while. Yet it had been passed by about forty conveyancers in that time. It was an error originally made by a city surveyor in 1873 or 1874, and resulted in building a whole row of houses over a foot too far to the south. The corner house was built into the street running east and west, and each house north of it was, of course, too far south. Not a soul could tell me how it happened; even the man who made the mistake was innocent of any knowledge of how it came about, but a host of people have to bear the brunt of that error, all the same. The moral of this interesting and truthful tale is that if a man wants to sell you his house, make him give you a survey."

FOUND ARBITRATION EXPENSIVE

Bill to Abolish the Board Passed by the Jersey House After a Speech by Mr. Storrs Alleging Extravagance.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—The bill abolishing the State Board of Arbitration passed the House this morning. Mr. Storrs ably advocated the measure, declaring there was not a laboring man or citizen who desired the retention of the present board.

One member of the board, he said, according to his affidavit, spent 287 days in 1894 in settling disputes and strikes. Another member, according to the report, charged for more days of service in one particular month than the two other members of the board combined.

Mr. Storrs charged that one of the members drew $700 for mileage in addition to the per diem—in one year—and it all went into his pocket, because the individual traveled on a free pass. Another member, he declared, earned $12 per week before he was appointed a member of the board, but now he lives in first-class hotels and drinks champagne at the expense of the State. Mr. Storrs insisted that the present board was a useless extravagance and should go.

Mr. Lower said that the Republican Party could not afford to go on record as abolishing the Board of Arbitration. The present board may be expensive, yet the labor unions demanded an independent board and not one composed of State officials.

The bill, being a caucus measure, was passed by a vote of 42 to 8, Messrs. Somers and Bullock (Reps.) voting with the Democrats in the negative.

The House passed the bill providing that no mechanic's lien shall be filed upon any bufilding unless the same is done within ninety days after the time the work was completed or material furnished.

W. H. Jacques of Jersey City was this morning named by Gov. Werts as Captain of the new Naval Reserve.

The Lloyds Insurance bill came up for final passage in the Senate. Mr. Ketcham opposed it on the ground that the laws applying to the old-line insurance companies should apply to this class also.

Mr. Thompson, the introducer, explained the bill as being one that would work to the advantage of the people and that its provisions made the company responsible and subject to taxation the same as any other corporation. After Mr. Daly spoke in favor of the bill, it passed by a vote of 14 to 1, Mr. Ketcham voting against it.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Gould requiring the signers of an application for saloon license to be freeholders resident in the community for which the license is granted.

Senator Voorhees offered amendments to the Constitution making radical changes in the State courts. The lay Judges in the Court of Errors and Appeals are abolished and the Vice Chancellors are made constitutional officers. The Governor is to appoint the Justices of the Supreme Court, Chancellor, and Vice Chancellors for terms of seven years. The Supreme Court is to consist of a Chief Justice and eight associates. The Board of Pardons is to consist of the Governor, Chancellor, and Attorney General.

The House this afternoon passed the following bills:

Eisle's Industrial Insurance bill, by a vote of 53 to 0; appropriating $3,500 to repair the Monmouth battle monument; authorizing Perth Amboy to issue $50,000 bonds for schoolhouses; creating the Township of Madison in Middlesex County; enabling the City of Rahway to change the ward boundary lines, and those of its taxing districts; appointing a commission to revise the corporation laws of the State.

The bill forbidding the display of any foreign flag upon public buildings was recalled from the Governor.

Mr. Olcott introduced a bill authorizing Lloyd's insurance companies to do business in this State subject to the present laws and also to the supervision of the Commissioner of Banks and Insurance.

The Australian Ballot in Maine.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

Most of the errors made in marking the Australian ballot at our elections have been due either to confounding the system as it was before it was amended with the present system, or from neglect to study the law at all. Under the law before it was amended by the Legislature of 1893, there were two ways of voting. Now there is but one. The candidates are arranged on the ballot by parties, each party having a column. At the head of each column is the party designation—Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, &c. Above the party designation is a blank space or square. In one of these blank spaces a mark in the form of a letter X must be made to vote at all, and the cross signifies that the voter votes for every candidate in the column underneath it, unless the name of some candidate be erased by drawing a line through it. If the voter wants to split his ticket there is but one way to do it. First, he must make the cross in the blank space above the ticket the most of which he wants to vote. Then he must draw a line through the name of the person he does not want to vote for. When he has done that he has simply eliminated that person from the ticket. Now, if he wants to vote for some other person instead of the one printed which he has crossed out, he must write in the name of such person or stick upon it a "sticker" bearing his name.

Misunderstood the Telegram.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

There's one man in Westbrook who probably will carefully read over all his letters and telegrams before he sends them, hereafter, to see if they contain any hidden meaning. He is a clergyman, and desiring a Portland ministerial friend to preach for him last Sunday, sent a hasty telegram, which he worded as follows: "Grant to preach for me Sunday morning; I will explain." Supposing that this would effect the exchange, he gave out word that the Portland minister would occupy the pulpit on Sunday, and left his flock with a clear conscience. Sunday came and a big congregation assembled in the Westbrook church to hear the Portland clergyman, a favorite with them. But no minister came, and after long waiting the people went home bewildered and disappointed. The Portland minister has since explained, by a card in the papers, that he received word that a minister named Grant was to do the preaching.

Gifts to Pennsylvania.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Asa Packer founded Lehigh University and endowed it with $1,00,000. Arlo Pardee twice built the great Pardee Hall for Lafayette College, giving $1,000,000 to the work. The Moses P. Taylor Hospital at Scranton is a magnificent memorial of a man whose fortunes were built up in that prosperous section of the State. The Osterhout Free Library is the result of a five-hundred-thousand-dollar bequest given to Wilkesbarre, whose millionaires have caused the Wyoming Valley to blossom as the rose.

Instances of munificent gifts from Pennsylvanians multiply in Carnegie's enrichment of Pittsburg, in the Patterson endowment, which gave to Ursinus College the Bomberger Hall memorial, and in William L. Scott's liberality to Erie. This city alone possesses Girard College and its superb endowment, now amounting to $15,000,000; the Ridgeway Library, the Wagner Free Institute of Science, and the Drexel Institute.

Old but Sturdy.

From The Philadelphia Record.

P. F. Hagar, a resident of Germantown, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday last Wednesday by walking fifteen miles. Mr. Hagar, who lives at Main and Herman Streets, left his home immediately after breakfast and walked all the way in to the City Hall, by way of Germantown Avenue and Broad Street. After transacting some business at the Tax and Water Departments, the aged pedestrian retraced his steps homeward by way of Tenth Street to Germantown Avenue, arriving at his residence about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. After his journey he declared he was in condition to do it all over again.

GUEST OF CLUB WOMEN

Reception to Mrs. E. M. Henrotin by the State Federation.

DINNER IN HER HONOR BY MRS. CROLY

Women, She Says, Have Not Forced Their Way Into the Labor Market—Gowns at the Reception.

A large reception was given yesterday afternoon by the New-York State Federation of Women's Clubs to Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at the Hotel Waldorf.

Among the societies represented at the reception were Daughters of the American Revolution, Sorosis, Women's Press Club, Clio Society, Phalo Society, Society for Political Study, Woman's Suffrage League, Legal Education Society. Fortnightly Shakespeare Club, Twelfth Night Club, Rutgers Alumnae Association, Mary Washington Memorial Association, Emma Willard Society, and the Ladies' Aid Association of St. Mary's Hospital.

Mrs. Henrotin was introduced by Mrs. D. G. Croly and made a brief speech. She traced the organization of women's clubs and pointed out the effects that these clubs are producing in society. "It is nonsensical," she said, "to talk about women forcing their way into the labor market. They have always been there. They are becoming stronger every day along the line of specialization. We shall have the world just as soon as we get specialized and centralized, and that is what we mean to do."

A musical entertainment and a dainty luncheon were features of the reception. Mrs. Croly entertained at dinner last night Mrs. Henrotin and the officers of the New-York State Federation. Mrs. Croly afterward escorted the party to Palmer's Theatre.

The members of the Reception Committee yesterday afternoon were Mrs. Eugene Clark, the Countess de Mantague, Miss Alice Croly, and Miss Nellie Howes.

Among those who were present to meet Mrs. Henrotin were Mrs. Charlotte Jenkins, Mrs. Alida Johnson, Mrs. Vida Croly Sidny, President of the Twelfth Night Club; Mrs. T. C. Goss, Vice President of the Woman's Suffrage Club; Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Kitty Morse, Mme. Demorest, Mrs. Edward Cutler, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Miss Annie Warren Story, Mrs. Florence Cory, President of the New-York Art School; Mrs. M. M. Bergholz of New-Rochelle, Mrs. Charles Webster of the Political Study Club, Miss Miller, Mrs. Calvi, Mrs. S. A. Moffat, President of the Phalo Society; Mrs. A. T. Nye, President of the Clio Society; Mrs. John McCullough, Treasurer of the New-York State Federation; Mrs. Lozier.

Mrs. Emma Sheridan Fry of Boston, Mrs. A. M. Palmer of the Professional Woman's League, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of Sorosis; Mrs. Mary Dame Hall, Mrs. Edward Thayer of Boston, Floretta Vining of Boston, Miss Gainer of Jersey City, Mrs. Helen Hiscock Backus, President of the Woman's Club of Brooklyn; Mrs. Whiton-Stone of Boston, Mrs. Charlotte Bolton of the Brooklyn Cycle Club, Mrs. Walter M. Fleming of the Women's Press Club, Mrs. Mary Coffin Johnson, Recording Secretary of the Women's Press Club; Mrs. William Coffin, Mrs. Robert Gregory, Mrs. Sarah Venners Court, Miss Maud Banks, Mrs. Charles G. Wilson, Miss Margaret Travers of Maryland, Miss Emma B. P. Carroll, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, President of the New-Jersey Federation; Mrs. A. T. Harms, Mrs. Mary Elliott Knodell, Mrs. Stella G. Russell, Mrs. A. K Meserole, Mrs. Florence Cory, Mrs. Martha A. Howland, Mrs. Rachel MacAuley, and Mrs. Mary E. Trautman.

Mrs. Russell Sage wore a dress of brown brocade and black velvet, with white lace and jet trimmings.

Mrs. Harry Wallenstein wore old-rose satin, covered with white lace, a blue collar, and a gilt bonnet.

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth wore a costume of blue velvet and brown silk.

Mrs. Knodell wore a costume of black and white satin stripe, cerise velvet, and lace.

Mrs. W. F. Horrocks wore a costume of blue silk, with black lace.

Mrs. Harms wore black silk and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Helen Soule Parker wore a handsome black silk gown.

Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper wore a black and white satin waist and black skirt.

Miss Levinia H. Dempsey wore a cerise velvet reception gown, trimmed with ermine, and a large black velvet Gainsborough hat.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake wore a black brocade, trimmed with olive velvet and écru lace.

Mrs. Amelia Robinson wore black velvet, with Duchesse lace, and a green velvet bonnet, ornamented with orchids.

Mrs. James Fairman wore a black satin and jet costume.

Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley, President of the Woman's Legal Education Society of the University of the City of New-York, wore brown moiré, with gold embroidery.

Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld wore a handsome brown satin gown.

A GLAD OUTCOME OF AN INCLEMENT DAY

Romance Preceding the Marriage of a Chicago Artist To-day.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The announcement of the nuptials of Miss Mary Josephine Wright and Mr. Edward M. Pence, which will be celebrated Wednesday, is the happy culmination of a series of interes

PUZZLED OVER THOUSANDS

Executors Do Not Know What to Do With an Austrian's Estate.

SOME OF IT IS IN THIS COUNTRY

The Will Cannot Be Probated in Austria and Heirs Cannot Get the Property—A Marriage Complication.

Frederick Muller and William Scholl, Jr., have an estate of $112,322 on their hands, and they do not know what to do with it. The estate was left by William Goettel, and he named Messrs. Muller and Scholl as executors.

Goettel came to this country many years ago, and amassed a large fortune. He returned to Europe and traveled extensively, spending his Summers in Switzerland and his Winters in Vienna. He died in February, 1892, in Meran, Austria, and it was discovered that he had left a will, in which his property had been divided between his wife and his sons, Augustu and Oscar, the wife getting half and the sons the other half.

The will was not in the testator's handwriting, and was signed by only two witnesses. This, while a valid will in this country, is not so in Austria, where the law requires that the will must be written by the testator, and that there must be three winesses.

The will was, therefore, denied probate in Austria, and the Public Administrator took charge of the estate. Messrs. Muller and Scholl, the executors, brought suit in Austria to have the will admitted to probate, but they were beaten in every instance, all the courts holding that the will was irregular.

There was a clause in the will that, if the wife of the testator married again, one-half of her portion of the estate was to revert back to the sons. Mrs. Goettel married Heinrich Ritter von Nadherny, an Austrian nobleman, in July, 1894, and here a further complication faced the executors.

They appraised the estate of the testator in this country at $112,322. A large additional part of it, they say, is in Austria, and they cannot now by any possibility get possession of it.

The executors have taken their troubles into court, having begun an action to have the Supreme Court construe the will. They want to know whether they shall distribute the estate here according to the terms of the will, regardless of the property in Austria. Mme. von Nadherny and her two sons are made parties defendant to the action, and yesterday the executors received permission from Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court to serve by publication summonses on these defendants.

INSURANCE MONEY INVOLVED.

R. B. Bartlett's Widow the Plaintiff and $100,000 the Sum.

The trial of a suit involving $100,000 of insurance money was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Russell, the plaintiff being Maria H. N. Bartlett, the widow and executrix of the estate of the late E. B. Barrett, the Brook'yn warehouseman, and the defendant W. W. Goodrich, the assignee of the firm of E. B. Bartlett & Co. Of the amount sued for, $95,000 is now on deposit with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to the credit of the assignee.

Some years ago Mr. Bartlett took out insurance policies on his life to the amount of $100,000 in favor of the firm, and five days thereafter he assigned the policies to his partners, H. E. Nitchie and A. C. Woodruff. Two years after this the policies were reassigned to Mr. Bartlett by the partners. It is asserted that the firm paid premiums on the policies to the amount of $26,000 out of the firm's funds, and not out of the individual account of Mr. Bartlett.

Mr. Bartlett died in May, 1894, and the widow and plaintiff in this action collected the amount of the insurance. She paid $12,000 of the money in cash to the firm, and also gave a check for $14,000. This check was not paid into the account of the firm. A few days after these payments, the firm of E. B. Bartlett & Co. failed, and Mr. Goodrich was made assignee. He took charge of the firm's assets, and paid the fourteen-thousand-dollar check into the account of the assignee. Mrs. Bartlett also gave the assignee $84,000 of the insurance money, so that a small balance remained in her hands.

Mrs. Bartlett now brings this suit at the instigation of the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, which is a creditor of Mr. Nitchie to the extent of $40,000 on a debt that was guaranteed by Mr. Bartlett. The company wants to know just where it comes in, and whether it is to hold the widow or the assignee liable for the amount. The action is, therefore, undertaken by Mrs. Bartlett so that the court may determine whether she or the firm is entitled to the value of the policies, and the issue of the suit will also determine which of the two is liable to the People's Trust Company.

It is claimed by the company that, if the money does not belong to the estate of Bartlett, then one-half of it is the property of Mr. Nitchie, as the one of the surviving partners of the firm, and in this case it looks to Nitchie for the payment of its claim. It claims also that the money should be applied to the payment of the individual debts of the parties before the creditors of the firm are satisfied.

Mr. Bartlett was the head of the warehouse company in Brooklyn in which twelve of the largest warehouses along the river front were merged. The failure of the firm created a sensation in May last, and the company was merged into what is now the Union Warehouse Company of Brooklyn.

The case was not concluded.

NELSON GOT THE VALUABLES.

He Had Turned Thief and Must Now Suffer the Consequences.

Marcus J. Nelson turned thief in order to have a good time, and yesterday, within a month of the time he forsook honest ways, he was arraigned in court, a self-confessed criminal, with a long term in State prison staring him in the face.

Nelson is a watchmaker, thirty-two years old, and was employed by William Moir, a retail jeweler at 373 Sixth Avenue. He had been in the employ of Mr. Moir for over two years and enjoyed the confidence of his employer to an unlimited degree. The workshop of the establishment is on the fifth floor, and each night at 6 o'clock it had been the custom of the house to have all the jewels, gold watches, and other valuable property used that day in the workshop, sent to the first floor by a dumb waiter.

On the night of Jan. 21 last the dummy came down as usual, and the boxes were placed in the safe. In the morning, however, it was discovered that a quantity of diamond rings, unset gems, and jewelry, to the value of $2,000, were missing. The foreman was positive that they had been placed on the dummy and sent down. By comparison, it was found that one box, which had been started, had never reached the first floor.

Detective Aloncle of the Central Office was called in, and he shadowed Nelson. That day, instead of going to lunch, the watchmaker went to a refiner on John Street, and sold a couple of gold mountings for old gold. The mountings came from the missing box. When arrested and confronted Nelson confessed that on the night in question he had secured a key to the sixth floor, which was unoccupied, having left his bench at 5:55 o'clock. As the dummy came along, with its valuable cargo of precious gems, he quietly lifted the box containing the stones and which he had placed conveniently near the edge.

Mr. Moir recovered all of the stolen property except a few diamond rings reducing his loss to about $800. When arraigned in court yesterday the defendant seemed to feel his position most keenly. Mr. Moir was also present, and asked Justice Martine to deal as leniently with Nelson as he could. Sentence will be passed later.

NOT TO PUNISH WHITE.

He Has Been Convicted on the Charge of Extortion.

Matthew L. White, convicted last week in the Court of General Sessions of extortion, will not go to prison. Judge Cowing, who presided at his trial, yesterday suspended sentence.

The Judge said that, owing to the previous good character of the defendant, both before and since the alleged offense, and in consequence of the solicitation of a large number of reputable people, he would give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt that had been raised, and suspend sentence.

The complainant was a Mrs. Sperio, who lived at 150 East Twenty-seventh Street, in 1893. The defendant had made a complaint against her in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The case was postponed from time to time, and she alleges that White came to her and said that he would withdraw the complaint if she would pay him $50. She informed the police and was given $50 in marked bills, and told to arrange a meeting with the defendant on Third Avenue and pay the money to him.

This was done, and before White had time to transfer the money to his pocket the police arrested him. In his defense White contended that the woman had voluntarily offered him the money to withdraw the complaint.

LAWYER PAYNE'S PREDICAMENT.

Accused of Having Paid Complainants to Keep Away from Court.

John A. Payne, a lawyer of 44 East Fourteenth Street, is in a predicament and under $1,000 bonds, charged with what might be called overzealousness. He was indicted Monday on the charge of having bribed witnesses. He was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant issued by Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions.

Payne represented three prisoners in the Jefferson Market Police Court, who were arrested in connection with the United Commercial Exchange, an alleged fraudulent concern. When the case was called in the police court last Friday the complainants, Silvera and McLachlin, failed to appear, and Payne asked that his three clients be discharged. Justice Simms refused, and issued a summons for the complainants, but the court officers were unable to find them. Silvera was seen later sitting in the courtroom. He was arrested, and then stated that Payne had paid him and McLachlin not to appear against the prisoners. Upon this evidence the lawyer was indicted.

A peculiar fact in connection with the indictment is that the complainants, if they received money for not appearing, according to the Penal Code are guilty of compounding a felony, while Payne, if he gave the money, is guilty of a misdemeanor only.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

People vs. Robert H. Buchanan, appellant; People vs. Anthony Griswold, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Henry Harbeck, appellant, vs. Sarah K. Pupin; Mary J. Runcie vs. Michael Seitz, appellant; in re application Manhattan Railway Company vs. Julia A. Kent, appellant; Charles E. Hovey, appellant, vs. George Elliott; Carrie S. Bounsbury vs. W. P. Foss, appellant; Isaac O. Woodruff vs. Alfred S. Acker and others, appellants; J. C. Caywood vs. J. K. Vanness, appellant; Harriet A. Brady vs. Patrick Cassidy and another, appellants; Francisco Roco vs. Annie D. Byrne, appellant; Ernest St. George Lough and another, appellants, vs. A. F. Outerbridge; A. S. Page vs. C. G. Robeling, appellant; Howard J. Austeth vs. Buffalo Railway Company, appellant; John H. Eagle vs. Rochester Paper Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. M. L. Sheldon vs. Walter Frazier and others, appellants; Julia V. Pope vs. J. L. Schofield and others, appellants; in re judicial settlement of account of Caroline B. Perkins; Thomas O'Brien vs. D. K. McCarthy, appellant; Annie Egan, appellant, vs. J. Van Voorhis and others.—Judgment affirmed on opinion below, with costs.

People, appellant, vs. Charles Flaherty.—Judgment affirmed on opinion below.

In re appraisement of certain legacies, will of George W. Cullom; in re application of Manhattan Railway Company vs. Julia Kent, appellant; People ex rel. B. W. Dinsmore, appellant, vs. Thomas F. Gilroy, Mayor of New-York; People ex rel. R. W. Keene vs. Board of Supervisors of Queens County, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Health Department of the City of New-York, appellant, vs. rector of Trinity Church.—Order of General Term of the Court of Common Pleas reversed, and the judgment of the trial court affirmed, with costs.

Frank Saumby vs. City of Rochester, appellant; Margaret E. Thompson vs. Buffalo Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

Gilbert Murdock vs. Clarissa Waterman and others, appellants.—Judgment of the General and Special Term reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs in all courts as to Mrs. Waterman, and the judgment of the General Term affirmed, with costs, as against the other appellants.

Mary F. Baxter vs. the New-York State Mutual Benefit Association.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Jacob Hirschfield, appellant, vs. John Bopp.—Judgment affirmed, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in all courts.

Robert J. Dean and another, plaintiffs, vs. Marshall S. Driggs, defendant.—Order affirmed, with costs, on opinion below.

In re judicial settlement of accounts of Thomas J. Mullom and another, administrators, &c.—Judgment affirmed and judgment absolute for respondent, with costs.

Henry A. Bowerman, appellant, vs. Warren D. Bowerman; Bridget Keenan, appellant, vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for defendant, with costs.

In re probate of will of Mary Snelling.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to the executor, payable out of the estate.

G. G. Williams vs. Katharine V. W. Haddock, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondent and to the guardian ad litem for the infant heir-at-law, to be paid by the executors of the estate of Mrs. McCorsky.

Horace G. Young, trustee, appellant, vs. Sarah B. Overbaugh.—Judgment affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against appellant, with costs to respondent in all courts.

William H. Meeker, appellant, vs. Nancy A. Fiero.—Judgment of General and Special Terms reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

John F. Montignani vs. Mary Y. Staats Blade and others, appellants.—Judgment of General Term, so far as it destroys any of the dispositions of the will, and so far as it affirms the judgment of the Special Term impressing a trust upon the stock held as collateral, reversed, and judgment ordered entered in accordance with the conclusions in the opinion. Costs of all parties to be paid out of the estate. The form of the judgment to be entered in case of a disagreement may be settled before the Judge writing the opinion.

In re application of Jane L. Breston, an alleged lunatic.—Appeal from order confirming report of referee superseding commission affirmed, with costs; appeal from order confirming report of the referee settling accounts of committee dismissed, with costs.

Kate A. Scaggs vs. President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, appellant.—Order of General Term reversed, and judgment of Circuit Court affirmed, with costs.

People, &c., vs. the Milk Exchange, appellant.—Argued by Alfred Ely for appellant; T. E. Hancock, Attorney General, for respondents.

Elizier G. Webster and another vs. Kings County Trust Company, appellant.—Argued by George V. Brower, for appellant; John L. Hill, for respondents.

Clara J. Bogart, as administratrix, vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by John G. Milburn, for appellant; E. F. Babcock, for respondent.

The calendar for Wednesday is Nos. 52, 54, 65, 69, 72, 78, 82, and 94.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Ryan vs. Ryan.

Class III.—2—Lindemann vs. Duncan.

Class IV.—3—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Porter. 4—Same vs. Metzger. 5—Same vs. Loutrel. 6—Same vs. Walton. 7—Same vs. Josephthal. 8—Same vs. Laird. 9—Matter of Twenty-eighth Street Railroad Company. 10—Strebeigh vs. Allen. 11—Talcott vs. National Credit Insurance Company. 12—Kissam vs. Astor.

Class VII.—13—Goetschius vs. McGoldrick. 14—Weil vs. Holerstein.

Class VIII.—15—Matter of Male. 16—Hambo vs. Coffin. 17—Palmer vs. American Press Association. 18—Haskins vs. Fred W. Wolf Company. 19—Speyer vs. Leber. 20—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Denner. 21—Springer Lithographing Company vs. Bieler. 22—Dreyfuss vs. Kelly. 23—O'Neill vs. Rathe. 24—Grant vs. Chittenden. 25—Marsh vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 26—Butt vs. Smith. 27—Atkinson vs. Bushnell. 28—Berliner vs. Berliner. 29—Attorney General vs. Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company. 30—Same vs. Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company. 31—Same vs. Widows and Orphans' Benefit Insurance Company. 32—McManus vs. Reynolds. 33—Rosenthal vs. Franklin. 34—Matter of Kruse. 35—Havana and Key West Cigar Company vs. McDermott. 36—Herzfeld vs. Newman. 37—Corn vs. Stern. 38—Sullivan vs. Columbian Insurance Company of America. 39—Levenson vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 40—Webster vs. Pritchard. 41—People vs. Six Penny Savings Bank.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Altman. 2—Anderson. 3—Boyd. 4—Brady. 5—Buell. 6—Cohen & Son, L. 7—Cramer. 8—Ermold. 9—Gunnison. 10—Lange. 11—McCann. 12—Meese. 13—Merry. 14—Mills. 15—Moser & Heidenheimer Manufacturing Company. 16—New-York Gas Fixture Company. 17—Payson. 18—Renick. 19—Sandmeyer. 20—Schloss. 21—Silverman. 22—Spelman. 23—Steger. 24—Stickney. 25—Stone. 26—Wetmore. 27—Whiting. 28—Schrieber.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar. Case on:

2533—O'Beirne vs. Bullis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 838—Lauber vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2380—Aron vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumbie vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Speical Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hammerstein. 2539—Webster vs. Pritchard. 1175—Peekskill Stove Works vs. Fell. 1415—Guilfoyle vs. Pierce. 1385—Blumenthal vs. Michel. 1018—Levy vs. Brooks. 164—Vietor vs. Hertzfield. 1929—Smith vs. Smith. 1930—Same vs. same. 1931—Hartman vs. Lidgerwood. 1932—Same vs. Lewel vs. same. 1935—Connecticut River Banking Company vs. Friedlander. 1934—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 1939—Kopke vs. Kopke. 1941—Rycroft vs. Strauss. 1942—Brown vs. United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. 1943—Lazarus vs. Coleman Brewing Company. 1946—Smith vs. Union Trust Company. 1947—McKee vs. Campbell. 1948—Newborg vs. United Garment Workers of America.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1948.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2761—Nathan vs. Krakower. 656—Elsas vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2612—Duffy vs. Jeroloman. 2455—Blumenthal vs. Backer. 2649—Stokes vs. La Montagne. 5566—Blinn vs. The Mayor, &c. 2783—Adams vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 5849—Altschuler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2765—Driggs vs. Dean. 2919—Ruppert vs. Williams. 5590—Sickles vs. Campbell. 5876—Santini vs. Leary. 2346—Underwood vs. Osterhout. 1285—O'Neil vs. Hubbard. 2838—Hettrick vs. McLaughlin. 2855—Muschenheim vs. The Renwick Club.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2933.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Van Brunt, P. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in the Equity Term room of Superior Court. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

50—Foster vs. Wilshussen.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called.

1352—Carstens vs. Reed. 1357—Cantor vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling. 1001—Freligh vs. Home Insurance Company. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 1331—Strobel vs. Wegener. 1355—Kohn vs. Bauman. 1356—Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1323—Hartmann vs. Lohdin. 1332—Highl vs. Levy. 1335—Jampole vs. Liebeskind. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1342—Reinheimer vs. Mohr. 1363—Wilson vs. Union Railway Company. 1367—Clark vs. Sonn. 1153—Hopkins vs. Clark. 1393—Crowley vs. The Mayor, &c. 1394—Turgerson vs. same. 846—Dieckerhoff vs. Heller. 1149—New-York Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1377—Henderson vs. Willoughby. 1346—Silk vs. Dickinson. 1350—Hazard Manufacturing Company vs. Baird. 1351—Sterns vs. same. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalt Company vs. Christman. 2686—Marry vs. Hendrick. 1339—Cohn vs. Pfister. 1373—Olnaga vs. Hoyt. 1374—Sollachek vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1398.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

973—Will of Mary A. Buchan. 192—Estate of Albert McCord.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Nicholas McCord, James Simpson, Cecelia R. Dixon, Alfred W. Bates, Peter Murray, Jr. At 2 P. M.: John J. Murdock, Jacob Van Ostrand, Charles Boswald.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

1034—Contested will of Michael J. Byrne.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court. Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Miller for The People.

1—Tufful Tueszkwitz. 2—Thomas Spriggins.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for The People.

1—Michael Doherty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—John Gorevan. 2—Thomas Lantry. 3—Frank Moran and Daniel Bland. 4—Henry White. 5—Max Weinstein. 6—Andro Clerko. 7—Giuseppe Brun. 8—Isaac Karp. 9—Toni Mori. 10—William Armstrong.—Pleadings.—11—Gilbert M. Weed, George Karsch, and Richard Mollenhauer. 12—Andrew B. Dick, (2.) 13—Edward Evans. 14—John Lang and Frederick Pfeifer. 15—Gustave Werner. 16—John Humphrey and James Hart. 17—Clara Smith. 18—John O'Hearn. 19—Mary Mystrom and Louis Teresco. 20—Allan Garfield. 21—Joseph Stern. 22—Charles Kelly. 23—Jacob Levy. 24—Thomas Callahan. 25—Frank Smith. 26—John F. A. Hoort. 27—David Healy. 28—George King, John Downs, James Otis, George E. Young, Daniel Sweeney, John Duffy, and Edward Sullivan. 29—Giuseppe Casiallos. 30—Albert De Freest.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II. Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Salen Abooschacla and Skinder Burssoon. 2—John Barrett and Thomas F. Maher. 3—Charles Warch. 4—Mandel Bierman. 5—Jacob Rose and John Willeton. 6—Thomas J. Stein. 7—Tiny Wolf. 8—Vincenzo Sileo. 9—Lee Wah, Chi Haw, Chu Ung, and Wong Gaw May. 10—Wong Yin, Yoning Wey, Lee Gee, Lee Sing, and Lin Joe. 11—John Thomas. 12—Abraham Harris and Harris Rothstein. 13—Curt Fleischauer. 14—Arthur J. Stettler. 15—Henry Schroeder. 16—Abraham Taub. 17—Antonio Romer. 18—John B. Foley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Martine, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Max H. Grauer.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Renauld vs. Rheims—Emile Benneville.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Murray vs. Coleman—John R. Abney. Matter of Frommel—William S. Kelley. Hirsh vs. Price—Gustave R. Hamburger. Matter of Williamson—Charles C. Leeds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Gutwillig vs. Burns—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—William H. Van Gunten vs. Henry Sinnamon—James F. Franklin.

CITY COURT—Ehrlich, C. J.—David G. Burton vs. George Schmeckenbecker—Arthur Van Sichlen.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—Part I—Bartlett, J. Part II—Smith, J.

353—Chuks vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 713—White vs. Jeffers. 1617—Cahill vs. Joyce. 1925—Ryan vs. Sperry. 1920—O'Rourke vs. Board of Supervisors. 1865—Clark vs. Clark. 255, 256, and 257—Leary vs. Morris et al. 1381—Wiley vs. Long Island Railroad. 843—Blank vs. Cooperative Insurance Company. 845—Macauley vs. Schneider. 88—Nutting vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 786—Durdy vs. Stewart and another. 858—Dolan vs. United States Insurance Company. 859—Cummings vs. Brown. 660—Lee vs. Worthington. 1769—Reilly vs. Atlas Iron Company. 865—Shea vs. Ehrich. 867—Valentine vs. Thompson. 868—Mannix vs. Union Ferry Company. 775—National Wall Paper Company vs. Gabb. 181—Fox vs. Burtis. 792—Putz vs. Engel. 561—Twaddell vs. Schoenig.

Highest number reached on regular call, 893.

CIRCUIT COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J. 153—Loomis vs. wood and another. 154—Milk Bottler's Federation vs. Stillwell. 155—Canary and another vs. Lillian Russell. 157—Monahan vs. Sacks. 158—Brady and another vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 160—Cooper vs. Perfecto & Peraza. 161—Flynt vs. Flynt. 162—Porter vs. Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Elevated Railroad. 164—Smith vs. Smith and another. 168—Terry vs. Terry et al. 169—Ten vs. Von Gehlan. 10—Wippenhorst vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 171—Stein vs. Noll. 178—Durand vs. Durand.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The will of Mary Walchtler.

The accounting in estates of Mary H. Tregina, nee Mitchell; James Nesmith, Lizzie Stinchomb, Nancy Pearce, Hosea O. Pearce, John S. Urquhart, John C. Phillip, Emily M. Albert, David A. McGonigal, (motion,) and John Meenninger, (motion.)

The inventory in estate of Hannah Hegeman.

The guardianship of David A. McGonigal.

Transfer tax of John Hauptman, Elizabeth Malone, Mary Shine, Catharine Kling, Mary Henzman, Carrie L. Gibson, and Elizabeth Wilderoter.

No contested calendar.

CITY COURT—GENERAL TERM.—2—McNamara vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Clement, J.

1037—Brooklyn Advertising Company vs. City of Brooklyn. 1650—Newman vs. City of Brooklyn. 189—Tribken vs. Tribken. 180—Klein vs., Klein. 183—Nassau Electric Railroad Company vs. White, as Commissioner.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...6:36	Sun sets...5:49	Moon sets...8:59	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:15	9:35	3:08	3:20
Governors Island	9:30	10:00	3:40	3:52
Hell Gate	11:23	11:53	5:08	5:20

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	.....
Majestic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
New-York, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Merida, La Plata Countries	.....	.....
Niagara, Havana	5:00 P. M.	.....
Panama, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Portia, Jamaica	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	.....	.....

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Strumia, Naples	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Mobile, London	.....	.....
Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Prussia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Veendam, Amsterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

Caracas, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Bremen	.....	11:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Feb. 27.—California, Gibraltar, Feb. 10; Orizaba, Havana, Feb. 21; Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 13; Peconic, Gibraltar, Feb. 6; Stuttgart, Bremen, Feb. 16; Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 25; Tudor Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 11; Yucatan, Havana, Feb. 23.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—Burgundia, Gibraltar, Feb. 14; Norwegian, Glasgow, Feb. 15; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Feb. 16.

FRIDAY, March 1.—Ems, Bremen, Feb. 20; Flaxman, St. Lucia, Feb. 20; Russia, Hamburg, Feb. 18; Suevia, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.

SATURDAY, March 2.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Feb. 19; Madiana, St. Thomas, Feb. 24; New-York, Southampton, Feb. 23; Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 15.

SUNDAY, March 3.—Aurania, Liverpool, Feb. 23; La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 23; Scotia, Gibraltar, Feb. 17.

Arrived.—New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Macknight, Kingston Feb. 9, via Port Limon, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Argyll, (Br.,) Williamson, Yokohama Nov. 22, via Bermuda, &c., with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London Feb. 15 with mdse. and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Salisbury, (Br.,) Holdorf, Catania Jan. 2, via Halifax, &c., with mdse. to Vilari, Mitchell & Co.; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hudson, Kemble, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS State of Texas, Hix, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS America, (Br.,) Pearce, London Feb. 12, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 8:55 A. M.

SS Waesland, (Belg.,) Bence, Antwerp Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Concho, Cromwell, Galveston and Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Yucatan, Reynolds, Tampico Feb. 18, via Nassau, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. W., fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Bessel, for Pernambuco, &c.; Tallahassee, for Savannah; El Paso, for New-Orleans; Moringen, for Baracoa; Guyandotte, for West Point; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Lahn, for Bremen, via Southampton; Tauric, for Liverpool; France, for London; Mackay-Bennett, for Halifax.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York Feb. 16 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Brass, from New-York Feb. 16 for Glasgow, passed Malin Head to-day.

SS Straits of Magellan, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Spenser (Br.) sld. from Buenos Ayres for New-York yesterday.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Lassell (Br.) sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York to-day.

SS Olinda, (Port.,) Capt. De Roza, from New-York Jan. 17, via Lisbon, arr. at Oporto Feb. 21.

SS Bellova, (Br.,) Capt. McLean, from New-York Jan. 27, via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS Lepanto, (Br.,) Capt. Wise, from New-York Jan. 26, via Shields, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS River Indus, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New-York Jan. 25 for Aden and Bombay, via St. Michaels, arr. at Port Said to-day.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALEXANDER FRAZER, James Boyd, Irwin A. Powell, Blanche Irwin, Lillie Irwin, Adam Irwin, Mary Irwin Adams, Eleanor A. Adams, Samuel Irwin, Mary Mason Vicat, Seneca D. Powell, Anna A. Anderson, David Knott, Sr., John Boyd, Katharine Boyd, Joseph H. Mahan, Jr., Marguerite Mahan, trustees of Greenwood Cemetery, New-York Post Graduate School and Medical Hospital, University of the City of New-York, Presbyterian Hospital of New-York, Presbyterian Infirmary for Aged Women of New-York, Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm of New-York, Old Ladies' Home of the Methodist Church of New-York, Mount Sinai Hospital of New-York, St. Luke's Hospital of New-York, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Mission Churches connected with the 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northern Dispensary of New-York, Mission Schools connected with the 5th Avenue Presbyterian Church, Young Men's Christian Association of New-York, Peter Cooper Institute of New-York, Northwestern Dispensary of New-York, Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children of New-York, Children's Aid Society of New-York, Eye and Ear Infirmary of New-York, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of New-York, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to

CITY BONDS IN DEMAND

Controller Fitch Opens the Bids and Makes Allotments.

SOME WANTED THE WHOLE ISSUE

Offers Made for Nearly Four Times the Amount Named—Comparison with Success of the Government.

Controller Fitch yesterday opened the bids made for the $3,265,587.13 gold bonds and stocks for the City of New-York, and was highly gratified at the result and the indication that it gave of the city's excellent credit.

The bids aggregated $12,512,761.30, and they ranged from par to 103.25. It was the first sale of gold bonds and stocks made by the city in many years. The bonds bear 3 per cent interest. The proposals were as follows:

	Amount.	Due.	Bid.
Harriett E. Dodge.....	$3,000.00	1920	101.00
G. C. Clarke, Trustee.	150,000.00	1925	100.50
" "	150,000.00	1925	100.75
" "	150,000.00	1825	101.00
Sixth National Bank...	50,000.00	1920	100.29
Ellen C. Harris.....	9,000.00	1925	103.25
American Water-Color Society	2,000.00	1925	100.00
Scholle Brothers.....	25,000.00	1920	100.00
"	25,000.00	1915	100.00
Henry Campbell.....	44,000.00	1914	100.00
A. H. Green, Trustee..	20,000.00	1920	100.00
Baring, Magoun & Co..	200,000.00	1925	100.75
Luyties Brothers.....	50,000.00	1920	100.01
Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.....	100,000.00	1920	100.00
John R. Waters, Trustee.	15,000.00	1925	100.00
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Blair & Co.....3,265,587.13		1914 to 1925	100.28
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.....	100,000.00	1925	100.51
"	100,000.00	1925	100.71
"	100,000.00	1925	100.91
"	100,000.00	1925	101.11
"	100,000.00	1925	101.31
W. S. Fanshawe.....	500,000.00	1925	100.31
Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company.....	15,000.00	1914	100.1-32
Speyer & Co.....3,265,587.13		1914 to 1925	100.33
A. P. Cobb.....	500,000.00	1925	100.125
"	200,000.00	1914	100.125
J. P. Morgan & Co., Blake Brothers & Co., and Harvey Fiske & Sons.....3,265,587.13		1914 to 1925	100.277
George W. Harris.....	8,000.00	1925	103.25
Total.....	$12,512,761.30		

The following are the highest bidders and the awards to be made to them:

	Amount.	Due.	Bid.
J. P. Morgan & Co., Blake Brothers & Co., and Harvey Fiske & Sons	$1,065,000.00	1920	100.277
" " "	778,772.36	1915	100.277
" " "	96,814.77	1914	100.277
" " "	200,000.00	1914	100.277
" " "	105,000.00	1914	100.277
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.....	100,000.00	1925	101.11
"	100,000.00	1925	101.01
"	100,000.00	1925	101.01
G. C. Clarke, Trustee.	33,000.00	1925	100.75
" "	150,000.00	1925	101.00
" "	117,000.00	1920	100.75
" "	150,000.00	1920	100.50
Baring, Magoun & Co.	200,000.00	1920	100.75
Sixth National Bank..	50,000.00	1920	100.29
Ellen C. Harris.....	9,000.00	1925	103.25
George W. Harris.....	8,000.00	1925	103.25
Harriet E. Dodge.....	3,000.00	1920	101.00
Total.....	$3,265,587.13		

Controller Fitch said he was very much pleased with the result of the bidding. "The United States Government," said the Controller, "sold $62,500,000 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds for 104.48. At that rate the buyer gets 3¾ per cent. of income from the bonds. The syndicate put the bonds up to 119. A buyer at 119.69 will get 3 per cent. on his investment. But the city sold 3 per cent. bonds for a premium running from 100.29 to 103.25.

"If the Government had received 119.69 for its 4 per cent. bonds it would have received just what the city obtains at par. But, instead of 119.69, the Government got only 104.48, which shows that the city bonds have sold at nearly 15 points better. The fact that there were bids for $12,512,761.30, or almost four times the $3,265,587.13 which the city offered, is also good evidence of the substantial character of the city's credit."

BANISHMENT RATHER THAN TRIAL

Foreign Conspirators in Hawaii Fear the Military Commission.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 26.—J. Cranston, one of the three men who were recently exiled from Hawaii for complicity in the recent revolt, has received a letter from Honolulu, which explains the reason why so many of the remaining foreign conspirators preferred banishment rather than to stand trial.

Ashford, the Canadian revolutionist, was convicted on perjured evidence, the letter states, and, although this fact was proved at the trial, he received a heavy sentence. A gallows has been erected in the jail yard, and this fact, together with the manner in which the trials have been conducted, makes most of the prisoners glad to get away from the islands in preference to intrusting their lives to a military commission.

A Concourse of Ostriches.

From The London Daily News.

By a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, all the varieties, or nearly so, of which the ostrich is capable, are at the present moment gathered together in the giraffe house at the Zoo. The fine ostrich belonging to her Majesty the Queen is accompanied by the northern form, sometimes dignified with a name to itself, Struthio molybdophanes, and besides these two is a curious pied variety, deposited by the Hon. Walter Rothschild. This is oddly variegated, not, indeed, with "red, blew, and green feathers" as an old writer, deceived by the dyer's art, wrote of the ostrich, but with an unusual arrangement of the usual black and white. The "ironeating ostrich" did not, however, receive the metallic name of "molybdophanes" on account of its reputed fondness for the metallic elements, including the rare one with a name like its own; it was thus called to distinguish it from the ordinary variety, whose neck is a bright red instead of a lurid bluish. This concourse of ostriches is very remarkable, and almost makes up for the long-missing giraffes.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, northwest winds, diminishing.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, northwest winds, becoming variable. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, north winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, WESTERN FLORIDA, and ALABAMA, fair, northeast winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, generally fair, east winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, northeast winds, becoming easterly. INDIANA, fair, east winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair, southeast winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, showers to-night, followed by fair, southeast winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, probably slightly warmer, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, warmer, south winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, southwest winds. WISCONSIN, fair, except light showers in extreme southern portion, slightly warmer in extreme northeast portion, southeast to south winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, fair, south winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, south winds.

A storm appears to be developing to the north of Montana. An area of high pressure covers the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Rain has fallen in the Lower Missouri Valley and on the middle slope. The temperature has risen in the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley; it has fallen in New-England, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Settles a Big Damage Suit.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26.—A suit against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company which, for uniqueness of defense and for the number of parties interested in its outcome, has seldom been equaled in the courts here, was settled this morning just before it was called for trial in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff was L. Candee & Co., the rubber boot and shoe manufacturers and members of the Rubber Trust. They sued to recover $6,000 for loss of goods shipped by the Consolidated Road in July 1893. The long wharf freight house where the goods were received by the company was destroyed by fire on the night of July 8, the fire taking place during a heavy thunderstorm. Hundreds of cars were burned on the tracks and thousands of dollars' worth of goods to be forwarded destroyed.

The Candee Company was among the heavy losers. It brought suit against the railroad company to recover the amount of its loss, whereupon the company denied its responsibility, setting up as a defense that the fire was caused by an act of God. Hundreds of shippers all over the country were awaiting the outcome of the trial of the case before taking steps to recover their losses by the fire from the company.

The basis of the settlement of the suit was 50 per cent., which amount the company will pay other claimants. The railroad company was represented in the suit by Watrous & Buckland and the L. Candee Company by Bristol, Stoddard & Bristol.

New Pacific Railway Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The substitute for the Reilly Pacific Railway bill, which was prepared by Messrs. Snodgrass of Tennessee, Harris of Kansas, and Cooper of Wisconsin, was introduced in the House to-day. This measure, like the one reported by the majority of the committee, provides for the payment of the principal of the Government debt, but requires that, instead of turning the sinking fund over to the companies, it shall be applied as the present law directs—to the reduction of the first mortgage bonds. It seeks to retain the rank of the lien of the Government, for the security of the unpaid interest, as it at present exists, instead of permitting the interest to be reduced to a third place, which would be one of the effects of the majority bill. It further provides that the terminals and unsubsidized parts of the main line shall be subject to the lien of the Government, as was the purpose of the original bill. The bill aims to prevent the dismemberment of the different portions of the Union Pacific system, which is contemplated by Section II. of the majority bill. It also requires that its terms shall be accepted by all of the Pacific roads.

Union Pacific to Pay Commissions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The Union Pacific to-day gave notice that it intends to put into effect shortly the payment of a five-dollar commission from San Francisco to Missouri River points. The claim is made that the payment of a commission has become necessary in order to secure the business which is now going largely via the Rio Grande Western, that line, it is said, paying a commission to ticket brokers on all business out of California to the Missouri River. As the Rio Grande Western is not a member of the new Western Committee, it cannot be disciplined for starting what will probably prove an extensive demoralization of rates. Coming on top of the notice of the Atchison, this action of the Union Pacific makes the existence of the Western Trunk Line Committee an exceedingly doubtful one, and all the work of months may be undone. The committee meets to-morrow to consider the situation.

Georgia Southern Sale.

A petition for a postponement of the foreclosure sale of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad, and a modification of the decree, has been filed by Simon Borg & Co. the New-York bankers, in Macon, Ga. Judge Richard Clark, in Chambers at Decatur, took jurisdiction of the application, and ordered that the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, trustee for the bondholders, and the Reorganization Committee of the Georgia Southern, of which H. P. Smart of Savannah is Chairman, show cause at Chambers in Macon to-day why the prayer of Borg & Co. should not be granted. Leopold Wallach of New-York and King & Spalding of Atlanta are solicitors for the petitioners. The sale is set down for March 5.

Southern Railway Wages.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The settlement of the differences between the organizations of railway trainmen and the Southern Railway Company over the question of wages is still in abeyance. A meeting between Mr. Baldwin, Third Vice President of the company, and the trainmen's Board of Federation occurred to-day. Some points in the schedule submitted to its employes by the company remain to be interpreted to the understanding of the Board of Federation, and then definite action will probably be taken by the latter as to the acceptance or rejection of the company's propositions.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Gettysburg Electric Railway syndicate has made a proposition to the United States commission tending toward amicable adjustment of the differences existing between them. It is practically an acceptance of the Government's terms. The company offers to abandon the road through the Valley of Death and around the Devil's Den region and that portion in front of the Second Corps's line on Cemetery Ridge, on condition that the Government furnishes a route over the Wheatfield Road, and also a route along the crest of Cemetery Ridge east of Hancock Avenue, from Seigler's Grove to the tracks of the Reading Railroad branch.

—A charter was granted by the Pennsylvania State Department yesterday to the Pittsburg, Monongahela and Wheeling Railroad Company. The road will be forty miles long. William C. Dacey of New-York is President. Capital, $1,100,000.

—A decree foreclosing the mortgages of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York on the Columbus and Western Road has been granted by Judge Bruce of the United States Court in Montgomery, Ala.

—Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas has signed a contract with the Link Line, formerly the Trinity, Cameron and Western Railroad, in that State, to act as General Solicitor for ten years, at $5,000 a year.

—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy officials in Boston say that published rumors of a new issue of bonds by that company have no basis, either in fact or in the needs of the company.

—Some of the Western papers fear that the failure of Congress to pass the Pooling bill will result in indiscriminate rate cutting on east-bound railway traffic.

—At the annual meeting of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in Philadelphia yesterday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected.

—J. W. Maxwell has been appointed General Superintendent of the entire Texas system of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

—M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four system and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, was in New-York yesterday.

—The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad recently ordered 350 new freight cars, to meet an unlooked traffic business.

—H. M. Comer, receiver of the Georgia Central Railroad, is in New-York for a few days.

Disraeli Didn't Dye His Hair.

From The Westminster Gazette.

On the vexed question as to whether Disraeli dyed his hair, Darcy Lever contributes the following note:

"I once put that question to Mr. Huddleston, the leader of my circuit, who for several sessions sat immediately behind Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons. Mr. Huddleston—no then Baron—told me that, after most carefully examining the head of his Parliamentary chief, he felt quite sure that the jet-black hue of the locks which Time had spared was perfectly natural."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

THE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION PROPERTY SOLD.

It Brings $120,400 Under Foreclosure at Auction After More than Two Hundred Bids.

Mr. W. E. Blodgett has sold to Mrs. John Foyd, at about $35,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 308 West Seventy-third Street, 25 by 102.2.

The estate of Charles E. Larned has sold to M. L. Sire, at $34,200, the property at 253 and 255 Seventh Avenue, 42.10 by 80.

Many of the best-known auctioneers were absent from the city yesterday, attending the hearing of the Legal Sales bill before the Senate Judiciary Committee at Albany. Substitutes took their places at the announced sales.

The most interesting of yesterday's auction offerings was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Annunciation property, consisting of the church edifice and the four-story brownstone rectory building adjoining, on the south side of Fourteenth Street, 199.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 100.6 by 103.3 by 100 by 53, by jog of 6 inches by 50.3. The sale was in foreclosure. Altogether, the church owed about $75,000.

The sale was held at 111 Broadway by Mr. Andrew L. Soulard. It was the gentleman's first appearance as an auctioneer, and, although he was deemed somewhat too indulgent at times, the general verdict was that he acquitted himself well, and, what is more, obtained a good price for the property. The first bid was one of $83,450, and the increases at the outset were very small. After $90,000, there was a sudden jump to $100,000, and then small bids, usually of $100 at a time, followed. Two speculators and a person who was bidding in the interests of a church were the competitors. The last-mentioned stopped at $120,000, which was his limit. At $120,400 the property was knocked down to Benedict A. Klein, who represented L. Buttenwieser. In all, there were more than 200 bids for the property.

The bookmaker, John Kelly, was the purchaser at the sale under foreclosure, by Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly, of the three-story brick dwelling, 252 West Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2. The price paid was $19,625.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold at auction to J. Romaine Brown the four three-story brick tenements, 1,097 to 1,103 Third Avenue, east side, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets. The first three, 16.8 by 105 each, brought $15,100 apiece. The other, 25 by 105, sold for $24,600. The same firm sold to Thomas C. Summers, at $7,800, the three-story and attic brick building, 87 Cherry Street, south side, between James Slip and Oliver Street, 17 by 70.7 by 16.10 by 70.5.

For Mr. James L. Wells, John T. Boyd sold, under foreclosure, at $50,000, to Francis M. Jencks, the plaintiff, the four-story brick dwelling at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 85 by irregular.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, three parcels, viz., 38 West Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 245 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 17 by 100.5, three-story brick building; also 28 East Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 34 feet east of Madison Avenue, 33 by 28.8, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 403 to 411½ East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 110 feet east of First Avenue, 100 by 100.5, six three-story brick tenements, with two-story stable in rear.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., auction sale, two lots, each 25 by 100, on north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 400 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, eight lots, each 25 by 100.5, four on the north side of Sixtieth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, and four in the rear, facing on Sixty-first Street.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, referee, 249 West Seventieth Street, north side, 505.7 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 19.5 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,285.

—At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 293 to 309 Avenue C, west side, Seventeenth to Eighteenth Street, nine five-story brick tenements, the end ones each 22 feet front and the others 20 feet; also, 635 to 643 East Seventeenth Street, four five-story brick tenements and one five-story brownstone tenement; also, two lots 25 by 92 each, on the south side of Eighteenth Street, 88 feet west of Avenue C; also, 231 East Thirty-first Street, 20 by 98.8, four-story brownstone dwelling; also, 36 Charles Street, 25 by 95, three-story brick dwelling, with brick stable in rear.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of the Boulevard, six three-story and basement brick dwellings, by John Jefferson of 332 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; cost, $54,000.

Sixty-first Street, south side, 175 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, five five-story brick flats, by John B. Smith of 14 East Seventy-fifth Street; cost, $80,000.

Eightieth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, six five-story and basement brick flats, by Henry E. Stevens, Jr., of 260 West Eighty-sixth Street; cost, $120,000.

Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet east of West End Avenue, six-story brick stable, by Florence B. Poole of 770 West End Avenue; cost, $40,000.

No. 86 Columbia Street and 87 Cannon Street, two five-story and basement brick flats and stores, by Louis Lese of 231 East Sixtieth Street; cost, $40,000.

Elton Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, three-story frame tenement, by William Hudson of 3,225 Third Avenue; cost, $5,000.

Elton Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, three-story frame tenement, by Henry Grimm of 1,427 Third Avenue; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 29½ to 33 Thompson Street, two five-story brick tenements and stores, by Esther Silberman of 125 East Seventy-ninth Street; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 4 and 6 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, two two-story frame wagon sheds, by James Everard of 697 Fifth Avenue; cost, $200.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, two five-story brick flats and stores, by Jacob Schwarz of 171 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; cost, $57,000.

One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 175 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by John Rankin of 322 West Fifty-first Street; cost, $37,000.

Central Park West, west side, 75 feet north of Seventy-ninth Street, five-story brick flat, by William Rankin of 119 West Seventy-seventh Street; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 225 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Margaret Taylor of 407 West Forty-seventh Street; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 44 to 48 West Forty-fifth Street, ten-story brick hotel, by Albert G. Hyde of 21 East Forty-fifth Street; cost, $200,000.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 54 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, three three-story frame tenements, by Rowland W. Thomas; cost, $11,400.

No. 398 Fifth Avenue, by John Downey, alterations to four-story and basement brick store; cost, $10,000.

No. 332 Third Avenue, by Peter E. O'Brien, alterations to four-story brick store and tenement; cost not given.

No. 206 West Forty-second Street, by Mary E. Warren, alterations to three-story brick store and office building; cost, $300.

No. 318 East Sixty-third Street, by Elizabeth V. E. De Peyster, alterations to one-story brick office; cost, $360.

No. 664 Eighth Avenue, by Richard S. Tracy, alterations to three-story brick store; cost, $250.

Nos. 124 to 128 West Twenty-fourth Street, by Alfred B. Darling, alterations to six-story brick factory; cost, $8,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. C. N. Moody & Co. have sold for William M. Brasher to John W. Gildersleeve, at $18,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 130 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, 20 by 45 by 100.

Mr. T. C. Van Pelt has sold for A. G. Colden to Thomas G. Carland eight lots, 160 by 100, on the south side of Thirteenth Street, 98 feet east of Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold to Marcus Hunter, at $2,050, the two-story frame dwelling 10 Cooper Place, 18.2 by 79 by irregular.

Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold, at $4,000, to the German-American Improvement Company, plaintiff, the two-story brick dwelling 404 Miller Avenue, 20 by 100. To the same, at $3,500, he sold the similar property 406 Miller Avenue. To Carrie B. Hunt, plaintiff, at $1,000, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 314 Rockaway Avenue, 16.8 by 100. To White, Potter & Paige, at $7,710, he sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling 883 Park Place, 19.8 by 130.7. To L. M. S. Moulton, plaintiff, at $1,500, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 395 Marcy Avenue, 18 by 85.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Bushwick Avenue, east side, 67 feet south of Cornelia Street, two-story and basement detached brick dwelling for two families, 22.4 by 45, $4,500; F. L. Singer, owner.

Bay Twenty-second Street, south side, 120 feet east of Cropsey Avenue, two detached two-story and attic frame dwellings, 13.9 by 19.6 by 41.6 each, with one-story extension, 18 by 15, $3,500 each; George Shields, owner.

Bath Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Bay Twelfth Street, two-story and attic detached frame dwelling, 25.6 by 33, and extension, 18 by 17, $3,500; P. Jackman, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

CHISHOLM ST, e s, 235 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Joseph E. Butterworth and wife to Charles R. Tice..... $1

JEFFERSON AV, s e s, Lot 196, map of lands of Samuel Ryer homestead, 24th Ward; Frank Ramslock and wife to John Faulkner and wife 1,200

FRANKLIN AV, Lot 126, map of village of Morrisania, 23d Ward; Newbury D. Lawton and wife to Hannah W. Trudeau..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; John A. Knox and wife to Hannah W. Trudeau... 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 313.4 ft n of 165th St, 25x137.6x25.4x133.4; Charles Heilenday and others to Johanna Heilenday..... 1

GREENWICH ST, 499; Emeline T. Kirby, executrix, &c., of Valentine Kirby, deceased, to Henry Youngs. 1

90TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 120x100.8; Murray Hill Bank to Daniel Vossler, Jr.....226,000

3D AV, w s, 315 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Anton Rinschler and wife to Peter Kiefer..... 23,000

NORTH WILLIAM ST, s w corner Bathgate Av, 102.11x82.5x87.11x103.11; Ella L. Hebberd to Charles H. Thornton and another..... 9,000

BATHGATE AV, e s, 399.1 ft n of 179th St, 229.9 ft to 180th St, x101.4 x190.8—to 3d Av; William L. Hebberd to Ella L. Hebberd, ½ part.... 1

52D ST, n s, 149 ft e of 9th Av, 24.6x 100.5; Henry W. A. Haase and wife to Frederick Geblen..... 32,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 67.4 ft s of 94th St, 33.4x75; Lewis Lacher to Charles A. Stein..... 1

123D ST, n s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 54x100.11; Jacob Rieser and wife to Max Rubinger and another..... 68,000

49TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Abraham Maas and others to Herman Gampert..... 200

61ST ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Lina and Joseph Klinger to Joshua B. H. Janeway..... 18,000

10TH AV, w s, lot 530, map lands of Clement C. Moore, (16th Ward;) Anna E. Hochhalter and another, executrices of George Jakob Hochhalter to Albert J. Appell..... 1

50TH ST, s s, 61.11 ft w of 6th Av, 19.1x75.5; Eloi Legault to Ida F. Emerson..... 24,000

88TH ST, w s, 21 West; Elizabeth W. Aldrich to Simon Bing, Jr..... 1

34TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of 1st Av, 50x 75; Henry Hirsh and wife to Edward Hirsh..... 1

SAME property; Edward Hirsh and wife to John Kehoe..... 25,000

CLINTON PLACE, 79; the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustees, &c., of Abner Bartlett to Newbury H. Frost..... 24,500

6TH AV, 41, and 159 West 4th St; John Cavanagh and wife to Clara T. Tennille..... 43,500

10TH ST, 135 to 137 and 141 West; Caroline S. Ward and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another, ½ part..... 1

SAME property; Robert B. Suckley and wife to same, ½ part..... 1

HUDSON ST, w s, 85.8 ft n of Beach St, 28.7x175.11. to Collister St; Edward Skidmore and wife to Josephine R. Read, all title..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Josephine R. Read to Mary A. Skidmore, all title..... 1

STANTON ST, 178; Henry Cohn to Frank M. Welles..... 1

11TH ST, n s, 63 ft w of Dry Dock St, 21x85.6; Maggie Cleary to Peter Fischer and others..... 900

63D ST, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Clark B. Augustine and wife to Samuel H. Gainsborg.. 26,000

79TH ST, 206 West; William W. Hall to Catharine S. Johns..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; executors, &c., of James Brown to John M. Linck..... 7,200

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Michael C. Gross and wife to Frederick W. Meeske and wife.. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick W. Meeske to Michael C. Gross..... 1

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, e s, (closed,) 100.11 ft n of 100th St and 64 ft w of 10th Av, 50x34.1, to centre of road x50x34.1; Julia B. Hicks and others to Alice C. Peters, executrix of Thomas M. Peters.... 500

2D AV, 2,057; Julia Fleischmann and Rosa Mayer to Emma Keller..... 17,600

1ST AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x96; Thomas J. Sheridan, assignee, to Mary Hanlon..... 300

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Hanlon to William H. Flitner..... 400

3D AV, e s, 25.9 ft s of 98th St, 25x 83.9; Adrian H. Larkin, referee, to George F. Johnson..... 21,750

2D AV, s e corner of 98th St, 25.9x 83.9; same to same..... 37,800

75TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Lexington Av, 70x102.2; Thomas Patten and wife to Maurice Sullivan..... 58,000

60TH ST, s s, 21.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 21.6x100.5; Louis Flanders to Charles A. Stein..... 1

LOTS 60 and 61, map of University Heights, North; Henry M. McCracken and wife to Julia D. Townsend..... 3,000

PENFOLD AV, s s, 88 ft e of Suburban Place, 66x128.9x82.4x129.7; John F. Meyer to Josephine Meyer..... 1

PROSPECT Av, old s e s, 450.10 ft n e of Tremont Av, 135.6x150.2; Henry Mahnken and wife to Henry Prang..... 1

FOREST AV, w s, Lot 12, map of Woodstock, 25x100; William G. Davis, referee, to Denis McLain..... 2,000

136TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Mary E. and John C. Brown to John H. Deeves..... 3,500

136TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Margaretta H. Lord to John M. Linck..... 3,600

136TH ST, n s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Mary L. Potter to same.. 3,600

136TH St, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; same to John H. Deeves... 3,500

146TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; John A. Foley, referee, to Adam Schmitt..... 4,600

BROOK AV, s w corner of 149th St, 100x90; Frederick P. Forster and wife to Frederick Folz..... 1

UNION AV, e s, 324 ft n of 165th St, 54x175; John F. Meyer to Joseph E. Berry, exchange and..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

APPELL, Albert J., to Anna E. Hochhulter and another, executors; n w s of 10th Av, Lot 530 map of lands of C. C. Moore, 3 years.....$10,000

AUER, Joseph, and another to Maria Engeholm; 812 Forest Avenue, 5 years..... 2,500

APT, Benjamin, to Fannie Saifeld; s s of 3d Av, 80.5 ft n of 60th St, 5 years..... 4,000

BERRY, Joseph E., to John F. Meyer; e s of Union Av, 324 ft n of 165th St, 1 year..... 3,500

BALDWIN, Frank S., and wife to D. Butler; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 141st St, demand..... 6,525

BORCHERS, J. Henry, to H. G. Kaufmann and another; e s of 11th Av, 75 ft s of 173d St, 3 years.... 3,000

BROWN, Harriet P., to J. H. Seymour; 308 East 75th St, demand.. 1,000

BERRIGAN, Jane E., to Mary M. Johnston; 584 Broome St, 2 years.. 500

BING, Simon, Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 21 West 88th St, 3 years..... 12,000

BROWN, Harriet P., to Victor Del Grasso; s s of 75th St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, demand..... 4,000

BALDWIN, Frank S., and wife to Thomas B. Hidden and another, committee; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 141st St, 3 years..... 28,000

SAME to William J. Light; same property, demand..... 4,000

DEEVES, John H., to Mary E. Brown; n s of 136th St, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 2,500

SAME to Mary L. Potter; n s of 136th St, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 2,500

EMERSON, Ida F., to Eloi Legault; s s of 50th St, 61.11 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years..... 16,000

FROST, Newbury H., to Irene Way; 79 Clinton Place, 3 years..... 17,500

FOLZ, Frederick, and wife to Annie M. Williams; s w corner of 140th St and Brook Av, 3 years..... 10,000

GEBIEN, Frederick, to Henry W. A. Haase and wife; n s of 52d St, 149 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years..... 1,500

GETTY, Hugh, and wife to Irving Savings Institution; e s of 9th Av, 66 ft n of 26th St, 1 year..... 15,000

GORDON, Louis, and wife to Leon Tuchmann and another; 254 Madison St, 2 years..... 7,000

HUMMEL, Frederick P., and wife to Charlotte Mentzer; n s of 26th St, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

HEILENDAY, Johanna, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Stebbins Av, 313.4 ft n of 165th St, 1 year..... 1,000

HOYT, Cornelia B., and another to E. T. Hunt, as executor, &c.; n s of 73d St, 250 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 5,000

JOHNSON, George F., to W. W. Johnson; 3d Av, s e corner of 98th St, 1 year..... 50,000

KEHOE, John, to Edward Hirsh; n s of 34th St, 25 ft e of 1st Av, demand..... 25,000

LINCK, John M., to executors of James Brown and others; n s of 136th St, 500 ft e of Willis Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 10,020

METCALFE, L. S., to M. J. Hornthal; n s of 88th St, 82.2 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Frederic Middlebrook; n s of West 10th St, 110 ft w of Greenwich Av, and other property, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 30,000

MILLER, Albertina, and another to Hermann Fleitmann and another, trustee; 377 to 381 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 61,000

McCOSH, Andrew J., to Moses T. Pyne and another; s s of 56th St, 77 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 25,000

MAN, Frederick H., and wife to S. E. M. Lincoln; n w corner of West End Av and 81st St, 2 years..... 5,000

NAUGHTON, Annie, executrix, to J. J. Dunn; 789 Westchester Av, demand..... 5,000

PRANGE, Henry, and wife to Henry Mahnken; old s e s of Prospect Av, 450.10 ft n e of Tremont Av, 3 years..... 2,300

PARKER, Sarah E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 22 West 87th St, 3 years..... 20,000

PHELPS, Eleanor L., to Trustees of Astor Library; 65 Pearl St and 30 Stone St, 2 years..... 10,000

ROSENTHAL, Morris, and others to Herman Joseph; 39 and 39½ Forsyth St, 3 years..... 5,000

RUBINGER, Max, and wife to Jacob Rieser; n s of 123d St, 130 ft w of 2d Av, demand..... 1,500

SULLIVAN, Maurice, to Thomas Patten; n s of 75th St, 85 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 33,000

SCHAEFER, Louisa M., and another to S. W. Albro; n s of 86th St, 195.7 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years..... 5,000

SIRE, Meyer L., and wife to New-York Life Insurance Company; n e corner of Broadway and 41st St, 5 years..... 350,000

THE Knickerbocker Trust Company to C. S. Fairchild and others, executors; 15 to 19 East 59th St, 3 years..... 100,000

TICE, Charles R., to Joseph E. Butterworth and others; s s of Chisholm St, 235 ft s of Jennings St, (three mortgages,) 3 and 5 years... 5,850

THORNTON, Charles H., and another, to I. N. Hebberd; s e corner of Madison Av, and 180th St, 3 years..... 5,800

TOWNSEND, Julia D., to H. M. MacCracken; Lots 60 and 61, map of University Heights, North, 5 years. 2,250

VOSSLER, Daniel J., to Murray Hill Bank; n s of 90th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 75,000

VOLLMAN, Benjamin, and others to E. L. Wiggins; n w corner of 11th Av and 179th St, 3 years..... 2,500

WALLACH, Hayman, and another to Adolf Prince; s s of 2d St, 298 ft w of Avenue C, installments..... 3,000

WELLWOOD, Elizabeth J., to G. L. Mott Iron Works; n s of 89th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, demand 400

YOUNGS, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 499 Greenwich St, 5 years..... 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AYRES, Phinny, and others, executors, to K. L. Watkins..... $1

BROWN, Emily A., to W. G. Brown and another, trustees..... 3,000

CASSIDY, Patrick, and another to J. J. Brown..... 1,333

CURTIS, Alfred W., and others, executors, to Alfred W. Curt

TROLLEY STRIKE CAUSES

More Testimony Elicited by the Friday Investigating Committee.

ATLANTIC AVENUE'S FINANCIAL STATE

Never Any Reorganization, Says President Norton—New Employes Better Than Old—Mr. Flynn's Charges.

The Friday committee resumed yesterday in Brooklyn its investigation of the causes of the recent strike of the employes of the electric surface railroads.

The committee had held its previous sessions in the Common Council chamber, but the fire in the City Hall prevented further use of that room, and the committee moved to the hall of the Board of Supervisors, in the County Court House, where the future meetings will be held.

The first witness was Division Superintendent Morrison of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. He testified as to damage done to the property of the company during the strike. He said he had no suggestions to offer as to legislation to prevent future strikes.

Clarence W. West, a former conductor of the Brooklyn Heights Road, said that when he went to the Bushwick stables, at 6:15 A. M., the morning of the strike, he found the cars locked in.

"The cause of the strike," he said "was the failure of the company to grant the demands of the men as to 'trippers.' I do not think the strike could have been obviated. There was something behind it all. The companies were aiming to break up the Knights of Labor. The companies had a strike sinking fund."

Benjamin Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad was the principal witness of the day. He said he had been in railroading seventeen years, and had been everything on the Long Island Railroad, from Ticket Agent to Vice President and General Manager.

He became, on Jan. 19, 1893, President of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, on the sale of the road to the present owners.

Mr. Norton produced the original articles of association of the road.

In answer to questions by William M. Ivins, counsel to the committee, he made a statement as to the financial condition of his company, and gave a history of its relations with its late employes.

"We have acquired all our lines by purchase," he said. "There has never been any financial reorganization of the company. All of our authorized capital stock of $2,000,000 is issued.

"All, except a few shares, is held by the Brooklyn Traction Company, a New-York corporation, of which John P. Ilsley of Philadelphia is President. There are $4,500,000 in bonds outstanding. Of these, $1,500,000 were issued before the road was sold, $1,500,000 soon after the sale, and $1,500,000 in second mortgage bonds have since been issued. The first mortgage bonds brought 103, the second mortgage bonds about 86. The stock is not in the market, but is closely held for the control of the system. We paid a dividend of 5 per cent., equaling $100,000, in April, 1894."

"What is the Brooklyn Traction Company?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I am not an officer of that company," said Mr. Norton, "and I am not familiar with its affairs. It has issued $9,000,000 in stock, $3,000,000 in preferred and $6,000,000 in common. The preferred stock was all issued for cash, to buy the stock of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad."

"Of which there was only $2,000,000," said Mr. Ivins.

"Of that," said Mr. Norton, "$1,100,000 was issued in 1891, and enough more was subsequently issued to make up the $2,000,000."

"What was the common stock issued for?"

"I don't know."

Mr. Norton said that during the last few years of the Richardson administration there was no agreement with the men. He had absolutely refused, this year, he said, to let the employes regulate the number of cars to be run, and all negotiations were quickly broken off. During the strike, he said, the receipts fell off as much as nine-tenths.

"When I told the Executive Committee of D. A. 75," went on Mr. Norton, "I would not agree to the proposition as to trippers, Master Workman Connelly said: 'That's the cream of the whole agreement. If we can't get that I don't know as we want any of the others. The Knights of Labor have spent a good deal of money to fight that question in other places, and we may have to fight it out again here.'"

Mr. Norton said his new men were better than the old, and constituted 98 per cent. of the whole number of employes. He told Mr. Ivins it was true he had formally notified such of the old men as had been put on the waiting list that he would discharge five old men for every new man assaulted or molested, the names to be chosen by lot.

"I made that order," said he, "because, on some of the other roads, the old men who had been taken back and put on the waiting list were found to be creating vacancies on the waiting list by assaulting, intimidating, and driving away the new men."

"Was that a war measure or a peace measure?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I think it was a peace measure."

"On general principles," said Mr. Norton, when asked to suggest a remedy for strikes, "agreements between the men and the companies are sure to lead to strikes sooner or later. As a rule the labor organizations are controlled by a few men, and the majority are powerless and do not know the real meaning of the matters brought up for discussion.

"Compulsory arbitration might work a wrong. I would prefer a business man to a Supreme Court Judge as arbitrator. The men should be compelled to give ten days' notice of a strike. In five days we could fill their places.

"I think it would be a good thing to license motormen. But a license issued in Boston, for instance, should be taken in Brooklyn as a guarantee of the man's qualifications."

Superintendent Quinn of the Atlantic Avenue Road testified that the men had struck without notice to the company. Hundreds of the old men, he said, had told him they did not strike voluntarily, but only because they were ordered out.

W. H. Russell, formerly of the electrical department of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, testified as to the alleged lock-out of the electrical workers.

"When I went to the shop at 6 P. M., Sunday, Jan. 13," he said, "the foreman told me there would be no work that night or the next. I asked the cause. He said he didn't know. I reported to District Assembly No. 75 that we had been locked out, and a general strike was ordered."

Chairman Friday—Did you ask the foreman if you were discharged?

"No, I let it go at that."

"Then you didn't know if you were laid off or locked out?"

The witness did not reply directly to the question.

Patrick H. Flynn of the Nassau Electric Railroad, who has three suits against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, charging fraud and mismanagement, was the next witness. **Mr. Flynn said he owned 400 or 500 shares** of the Smith Street Road, and 4,000 shares, $10 each, in the Brooklyn City Railroad.

He has recently publicly made a number of charges of fraud against the officials of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad and the Long Island Traction Company.

Chairman Friday yesterday drew from him a reiteration of these charges.

Julien T. Davies, counsel for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad and the Long Island Traction Company, protested, without avail, that Mr. Flynn's charges were properly to be heard in court, and that, in fairness to the companies, they should not be aired before the legislative committee.

Mr. Flynn alleged that the Brooklyn Heights Road had spent $80,000 a mile in equipping its system with electricity, whereas the work should have cost but $40,000 a mile.

Chairman Friday characterized that as a remarkable statement and said he would like to hear more of that kind of evidence.

Mr. Flynn said the Brooklyn Heights system had been shamefully managed, that the road and the cars were the worst in the city, and that large sums of money had been either squandered or stolen. The Brooklyn City Road had been nearly bankrupted.

Mr. Ivins asked him to explain how a road that was paying 10 per cent. dividends was nearly bankrupt.

Mr. Flynn became angry and made no direct answer.

Mr. Flynn said he thought $2 was too much, in these times, for motormen and conductors. Plenty of good machinists were for hire, he said, for $1.50 a day.

Mr. Flynn said he believed President Lewis had been too kind to his men.

Andrew D. Best of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., testified that the men in the local assemblies had secretly voted, nine to one, to stand by the Executive Committee. This action was in effect a strike. Mr. Best charged that the railroad officials had conspired to break up organized labor.

Police Commissioner Welles, Police Superintendent Patrick Campbell, and the Colonels of the regiments on strike duty will testify to-day. Mayor Schieren will testify to-morrow. He was subpoenaed to appear yesterday, but was in Washington.

PRESIDENT NORTON'S MANIFESTO

For Every New Man Abused Five Old Men Will Go.

The general order to employes issued by President Benjamin Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, Brooklyn, to which he alluded while testifying before the Legislative committee investigating the causes of the strike, is as follows:

A few of the former employes who went on strike have been given employment on the road again under special conditions. They will be given such position as may be left, the new men taking precedence.

In case any new men are threatened, abused, or intimidated by any such old men, they will please promptly report it to the Superintendent, because every single offense of the kind mentioned will be followed immediately by the discharge of five old men, the names to be drawn by lot.

All the new men on this road will be protected, and they may rest assured it is the intention of the management to have the business of the company conducted harmoniously, and that none of the former employes who have been taken back shall in any way interfere with their comfort or happiness.

A reporter for The New-York Times asked President Norton when he expected the first drawing in his lottery would take place.

"I don't expect one will ever take place," he replied. "I don't think it will be necessary. I issued that order because I want it understood that we don't propose to have any trifling. We have taken back only eighteen of our old men, and so long as they behave themselves they will be all right. They were men who were anxious from the start to remain at work. But some of our new men have been threatened, and we want those eighteen old men to refrain from that sort of business. Of course it is not intended to apply that rule in case outsiders interfere with our new men."

"Would you think it fair to discharge five old men because one of them threatened a new man?"

"Certainly. If I did not, I would not make such a rule. If a new man is threatened by an old man now in our employ, and is afraid to tell who the man is, we will discharge five old men, so that we will be almost certain to discharge the right man."

"If the right man is known to you will you discharge him and four others?"

"Yes; that is the idea."

"PETER THE HERMIT" OBSTINATE

He Refuses to Leave His Hut in Spofford's Woods and Go to a Hospital.

The attention of the police of the Thirty-third Precinct was recently called to a unique character living in a little hut near Oak Point, who is commonly known in the neighborhood as "Peter the Hermit." He says his name is Peter Olsen, and that his age is forty-eight years. He is a stalwart man, nearly six feet in height.

Although Olsen is suffering from a frost-bitten foot, and begs his food from door to door, he has defied the efforts of the police to dislodge him from his hut, and refuses to go to a hospital. He wears unkempt blonde hair and beard. His dress is made up of rags of all textures and colors, and it would be difficult for any one to discover of what kind of garments they originally formed parts.

The hermit's hut is in the middle of a grove called Spofford's Woods, which lies between Westchester Avenue and Southern Boulevard, a few rods north of Intervale Avenue. The hut is built against a wooden fence running through the groves, and consists of a slanting roof of planks and tar paper, which extends from the top of the fence to the ground. The sides are closed with bits of plank, leaving a small opening through which the hermit crawls in and out.

According to the occupants of the nearest house, which is nearly a mile away, Olsen has lived in the little hut off and on for nearly two years, going away in the Summer, as he says, to work on farms in Connecticut and coming back in the Winter to his hut. His only sustenance is the food given him by the people whose houses he visits when he can walk. This he cooks in an old pan over the fire of dead wood, which he builds near his hut.

According to his own story, he was born in Hamburg, Germany, and is the son of a Swedish cattle dealer. His mother was a German. He says he was educated in Hamburg. There he learned to speak English, and on frequent trips with his father into Denmark and Sweden he also learned the languages of those countries. He says he came to America nine years ago with his wife and two children, and went to live in Connecticut, near Stamford. His wife and children died of diphtheria four years ago, since which time he has been tramping about the country. The police were informed of Olsen's condition a few days ago, and asked him to go to a hospital. His reply was that he lost three fingers in a hospital last year, and that he was afraid of the doctors. Steps would have been taken to remove Olsen from his hut by force, but it was found that he had the permission of the owner of the property, William Simpson of 91 Park Row, to stay there.

Springfield Gains Something.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It is estimated that the income tax will take about $1,000,000 out of Boston, and $100,000 is the figure given for Springfield. But the tax will not take within one-fourth as much money away from Springfield as Uncle Sam annually disburses here.

RAPID-TRANSIT CHANGES

Amendments That Will Give More Power to Commissioners.

MR. HEWITT DECLINES TO BE PAID

A Suggestion as to the Track Capacity of Broadway Below City Hall—Cost of Four Tracks on a Level.

The Rapid-Transit Commisison was in secret session for four hours yesterday afternoon, and nearly all that time was spent in discussing a large batch of amendments to the Rapid-Transit law, which, at the request of the Commissioners, had been submitted by Messrs. Boardman and Shepard, its counsel. What the nature of these amendments was and in what way they would affect the work of the commission was not given out for publication.

The members of the commission present were Mayor Strong and Commissioners Orr, Low, Starin, Steinway, and Inman. Lewis L. Delafield, the Secretary; E. M. Shepard of counsel, and W. B. Parsons, Chief Engineer, were also present.

When, after a secret session, which lasted from 2 P. M. until nearly 6 o'clock, the commission adjourned, Secretary Delafield gave out a synopsis of the business transacted.

A copy of the resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of the residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, held under the auspices of the North Side Board of Trade, deprecating the fact that the plans of the Rapid-Transit Committee did not contemplate extending the lines to be built to the city line on the east side of the city, was received and filed.

A letter was received from ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt in which he wrote that he had acted as a membem of the board of expert engineers to report on the plan and construction of the projected rapid-transit railway, for the sole reason that he considered it a matter of public service, and therefore he was unwilling to accept any compensation whatever for his services as a member of that board. At the suggestion of Commissioner Steinway the Secretary was directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Hewitt's letter, and in reply to express to him the appreciation by the board of the value of the services rendered by him.

Commissioner Starin presented the following communication, which had been received by him:

Feb. 25, 1895.

John H. Starin,

Dear Sir: Since our communication to the Rapid-Transit Commissioners offering to build the roads authorized (with certain slight modifications of plans) we note in the public prints that some very important changes have been suggested.

It should be borne in mind that a change that might seemingly inure to the advantage of the contractor, by lessening the cost of construction, might in reality so impair the efficiency of the road and be so certain to reduce its income, as to greatly add to the financial burdens of the contractor, who is also obligated to operate the road. Of this nature is the proposition to have but two tracks below City Hall.

If it is necessary to lessen the cost of construction, it should not be done in any manner that would materially decrease the income, and certainly should not be done on the most important part of the route.

So far as we are informed, the reason given for changing to two tracks below City Hall is the narrowness of Broadway at Rector Street. On investigation we find that at the narrowest place, after taking the fifty feet required, and three feet additional for each wall, there will still remain about eight feet on each side between the outside of the walls and the building line.

So far as the foundations of the buildings are concerned, there is no other part of the route below Fourteenth Street where the conditions are as favorable. The cost of construction below City Hall will be less per mile than from City Hall to Fourteenth Street.

Our observations and investigations lead us to the conclusion that from Chambers Street to South Ferry is the most important part of the route, and therefore requires most careful consideration. The facilities adapted should conform to the requirements of the location, and in this connection we would especially include the character and treatment of the connections with the Brooklyn Bridge.

As at present advised, the plan you now decide upon is final; therefore the Commissioners will appreciate the importance of correctly determining the questions involved.

You will excuse the liberty we take in making these suggestions, as they will be equally important to any parties who may contemplate constructing the road. Yours respectfully,

THE DRAKE-STRATTAN COMPANY,
By W. D. Strattan.

The amendments which had been prepared by the counsel of the Commissioner to the Rapid-Transit act were then submitted, and a long discussion ensued. Mr. Delafield said that some of the amendments were again amended, and all those that were approved by the commission will be incorporated into a bill supplemental to and amendatory of the Rapid-Transit act, and will be again presented to the commission at a special meeting to be called by the Chairman before they are sent to the Legislature for adoption. The amendments which are considered very material, and which confer additional powers on the board, which the Commissioners regard as very necessary, will not be made public until the next meeting of the commission. Secretary Delafield refused to discuss them yesterday.

The rest of the session was spent in consideration of the general plan of construction, but nothing definite or important was done.

A communication was submitted by Chief Engineer Parsons in relation to an estimate for the building of a railway with four tracks on a level. It was addressed to Alexander E. Orr, President of the commission, and read as follows:

According to your instructions I have made an estimate of the cost of building the railway on the principle of building four tracks on the same level, with galleries. It is extremely difficult to state an exact figure for doing this work, as it is hard to get close estimates on the cost of duplicating the pipe and wire systems. Taking the same basis of computation as was used before, I figure the cost of the road as now suggested at $49,050,000, exclusive of land or land damages. This estimate includes the building of four tracks on the west side to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street. Should you decide to stop the four-track system at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and have two tracks only to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, the above estimate could be reduced $1,700,000.

The commission adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

WILL OPPOSE EFFORTS AT CLEMENCY

Anti-Race-Track League Determined the "Big Four" Shall Not Escape.

ELIZABETH, Feb. 26.—The Rev. Everard Kempshall and his colleagues in the Citizens' Anti-Race-Track League fear that Guttenberg's Big Four—McLaughlin, Carr, Crusius, and Walbaum—through political influences brought to bear on the New-Jersey Court of Pardons, may escape the punishment meted out to them by Judge Dixon in the Hudson County Court. The league, it is said, has reason to believe that powerful influences are already at work to save the four convicted gamblers from the penitentiary.

Dr. Kempshall has written to Chancellor McGill stating that he would like to be heard by the Board of Pardons before that body takes up any appeals for clemency toward them. Richard V. Lindabury, Vice President of the league, and Frank Bergen, its counsel, also wish to be heard on the same question.

Chancellor McGill replied to Dr. Kempshall's letter and said that he would lay his request before the Board of Pardons, which will meet at Trenton March 5.

OSCAR WILDE'S LATEST FARCE

The American Rights to "The Importance of Being Ernest" Secured by Manager Charles Frohman.

No English play for many years has been the subject of so much competition among American managers as Oscar Wilde's latest farce, "The Importance of Being Ernest," which has proved such a great success at the St. James's Theatre in London. The manuscript of this play was sent to America before its production in London, but, after reading it, no manager developed any particular enthusiasm over it, and it began to look as though the American rights would go begging. The prediction on all sides was that the farce would achieve nothing more than an ordinary success, and no American manager was particularly impressed with it.

The fact that it was produced at the St. James's at all was the result of an accident. The failure of Mr. Jones's new play, "Guy Domville," left George Alexander in the middle of the season with nothing new to present. Oscar Wilde's farce, which was written for Charles Wyndham of the Criterion, had been crowded out of place by the success of Henry Arthur Jones's "The Case of Rebellious Susan," and Mr. Alexander secured it. It has proved one of the great successes of the London season, and as soon as this news was flashed across the cable every American manager who deals in foreign plays became a bidder for the farce.

The competition was complicated by the sudden resolution of George Alexander to secure the farce for his own use during his tour of this country season after next, and as, under the present arrangement between authors and managers in England, he could control the play in America, it came to be understood as settled that "The Importance of Being Ernest" would not be seen here until the season of 1896-7.

It was announced yesterday, however, that Charles Frohman had secured the American right to the play by cable, and that it will be produced under his direction here before the coming of Mr. Alexander. The London manager, it is said, has wisely concluded that it would be foolish to withhold a successful English play from the American public for two years, and, as Mr. Alexander receives a share of the author's royalty for all productions outside of London, he has decided to take the profits that will immediately accrue to him from an American production.

When Mr. Wilde's new play will be presented here has not yet been decided on by Mr. Frohman. America will see it, however, much sooner than she would had George Alexander persisted in holding it for his own tour of this country.

Senator-elect Elkins Starts on a Tour.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Stephen B. Elkins, Senator-elect from West Virginia, has started on an extended trip South and West. He is accompanied by his wife, his sons, Davis, Richard, and Blaine, and his daughter, Katharine. They occupy the private car Bay State of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. Before returning, they expect to visit Mexico, New-Mexico, Lower California, San Francisco, Puget Sound, Salt Lake City, Denver, and Chicago.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Mr. Daly's Plans.—Although the revival of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" is successful, Mr. Daly's plans for the remainder of the season, if he holds to them, will not permit of a long run. He announces, positively, a short revival of "Nancy & Co.," with Miss Rehan in one of her best-liked rôles, and Mr. Dixey as Nancy's bewildered husband, Tippy Brasker; a new comedy adapted from the German of Blumenthal and Kadelburg by Sydney Rosenfeld, and yet another Shakespearean revival, this time of one of his "merriest" comedies. "Which?" people were asking each other in the foyer Monday night. "Much Ado About Nothing" is probably the merriest of the comedies that is not already in the repertory of Daly's. Henry Hoyt is now painting the scenery for this revival. Meanwhile, "The Two Gentlemen" should be seen by everybody who appreciates good taste and poetical fancy in stage performances. The acting is all discreet, intelligent, and effective; the music is sweet, the dance in Act III. ingenious and graceful, and the pictures superb. The storm scene in the last act is admirably managed.

—Tony Pastor's Excellent Show.—One of the best vaudeville entertainments ever given at Tony Pastor's is on exhibition there this week. This is the pioneer variety theatre of New-York, and Mr. Pastor has always managed to keep in the front rank, in spite of the growing competition against him. Among those who are now entertaining the Pastor audiences are the De Forest sisters, eccentric dancers; Frank Herbert and Frank Carlin, who do a very funny and wonderful acrobatic clown act; Georgie Parker, one of the best of the serio-comic singers and dancers; Alonzo Hatch, ballad singer, whose songs are illustrated by stereopticon views; Ramza and Arno, gymnastic comedians; Edward and Louise Lovett in shadow comedy; James F. Murray and Alice C. Alden in "The Postman's Call," and Tony Pastor himself in new songs and parodies. Three matinées are given weekly at Pastor's now—on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday.

—"Sans Gêne" in French.—The first production in this country of the original of Sardou's "Mme. Sans Gêne" will be given at Abbey's Theatre to-night by Mme. Rejane and her company, from the Vaudeville Theatre, in Paris. The original scenery, brought direct from Paris, and the costumes and properties used at the Vaudeville, will be utilized in this production, which will be in every respect a duplicate of that made in France under the supervision of the author. A full-dress and scenic rehearsal was held in the theatre last night to accustom the French artists to their new surroundings.

—"The Shaughraun."—Walter Sanford's revival of "The Shaughraun" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Monday promises to be an interesting event. The cast will be strong, including Mrs. Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, Elizabeth Garth, Nellie Mashell, Lottie Williams, Ellen Cummings, and Bessie Thompson, and Henry Baggs, Barry Johnstone, Criptie Palmoni, Georges Hoey, Charles Frew, and Edward J. Heron, who will play Conn, the Shaughraun, the part originally played by Dion Boucicault when the drama was first produced at Wallack's old theatre, now the Star.

—Mrs. Langtry's New Play.—Mrs. Langtry, who has been rehearsing her new play, "Gossip," by Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein, during her tour, will come to New-York this week to superintend personally the details of the production, which is to be made at Palmer's March 11. The play is in four acts, and deals with the social life and adventures of an American colony living for the season at Trainville. In Mrs. Langtry's supporting cast will be J. W. Piggott, C. J. Richman, Effie Shannon, and Ethel Hope.

—Beerbohm Tree's Tour.—H. Beerbohm Tree will play two weeks in Chicago, two in the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia; one in the Tremont Theatre, Boston; three nights in the Grand Opera House, Washington, and three in the Lyceum Theatre, Baltimore, after which he will return to Abbey's Theatre, in this city, April 8, to play his final engagement before sailing for Europe. The encouragement which he has received in this country makes it probable that he will soon return for a long American tour.

—Guests of Actor Gillette.—An interesting week has been laid out for the "Too Much Johnson" company next August. The members are to make a trip through the Yellowstone Park as the guests of William Gillette. The farce, which is now crowding the Standard Theatre at every performance, will be presented in San Francisco in August, and while on the Pacific coast Mr. Gillette will treat his fellow-players to the little tour.

—Sharpshooters to see "Christopher."—The sharpshooters of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will to-night, as the guests of Edward Kemp, witness the performance of "Little Christopher" at the Garden Theatre. Gustav Kerker has composed a new chorus for the opening of the third act, which will be sung for the first time to-night.

—Harrigan's Theatre.—"The Major," one of the best of Edward Harrigan's plays, is doing a fine business at Harrigan's Theatre, but Manager Hanley announces the closing of the season on March 9, as a spring tour has been arranged for the Harrigan company and the dates cannot be postponed.

—May Irwin's New Farce.—"The Widow Jane" is the name of John J. McNally's new farce, in which May Irwin, now playing with Peter F. Dailey at the American Theatre, is to star next season.

BOTH RESIDENTS OF JERSEY CITY

Interest There in the Arrest in London of Webber and Perlman.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 26.—The arrest of Edward A. Webber and Louis H. Perlman in London on a charge of swindling in connection with an organization known as the Oxyzone Company has created something of a sensation here.

Webber and Perlman are residents of this city. They ran a drop-letter guessing contest here until it was exposed, and then they disappeared.

Col. Dickinson, who was Postmaster here until about a year ago, and is now City Treasurer, left town suddenly about ten days ago, and it is now reported that he went to London to try to effect the release of Webber and Perlman.

Mayor Wanser says he gave Col. Dickinson leave of absence, but did not ask him where he was going. He does not believe the story.

Guy Webber, father of Edward A. Webber, says that Col. Dickinson did not go to Europe to effect the release of his son and Perlman. He says he was told that Col. Dickinson was about to sail for Europe, and asked him, if he was going to London, to interest himself in his son's case, which Col. Dickinson promised to do.

George, Alias "Red," Hurley Caught.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 26.—George, alias "Red," Hurley, said to be well known by the New-York police, was arrested here this afternoon for picking pockets.

Detectives Douglas and Doyle, who were looking for him, met him on Montgomery Street. Hurley knocked Douglas down, but was handcuffed, after a sharp fight, and taken to Police Headquarters. He was identified by two persons whom he had robbed of valuable watches. He was held.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 5 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 9 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, per steamship Earnford, from Philadelphia; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamer Silvia; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for Santiago, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Panama, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Imperial Prince; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. W. Ellson, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Salerno";) at 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Portia, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Portia";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Pontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Pontabelle";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, per steamship Athos, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Athos";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chisapas, Tabasco, Progreso, and Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at *3 PM for Santos, Martha, and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *3 at 6:30 PM. On arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 3 and up to March *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Montreal, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
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Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 AM.	Trave, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M.	Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M.	Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM

SPRING SAILING, 1895.

to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.			
Saale,	Tues., April 30	Kaiser W. II.,	Sat., June 8
Ems,	Sat., May 4	Trave,	Tues., June 11
Havel,	Tues., May 7	Lahn,	Tues., June 18
Trave,	Tues., May 14	Aller,	Tues., June 25
Lahn,	Tues., May 21	Ems,	Sat., June 29
Saale,	Tues., May 28	Havel,	Tues., July 2
Ems,	Sat., June 1	Saale,	Sat., July 6
Havel,	Tues., June 4	Spree,	Tues., July 9

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Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

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